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# ALL ABOUT BIBLES

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# ALL ABOUT BIBLES



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## ***Preface***

Choosing a Bible that is right for you—or giving one that is right for another—can be a difficult and important decision. The Bible is like no other book in its ability to offer life-changing truths and to be a life-long companion. Yet, because of the great number and variety of Bible versions and styles available today, you may end up facing this important decision without understanding all the choices you really have.

This handbook is designed to assist you in making your choice. It will help you understand the differences among Bibles and what all the different versions and editions are each trying to accomplish. And, as you become more knowledgeable and are looking for more information on Bible study resources, this handbook will continue to be your guide.





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## ***I. All About Bibles***

### **Different Bibles for Different Faiths?**

Words can convey varying nuances of meaning to different people depending on their past experiences. If one is even marginally aware of the tremendous variety of belief and practice among the religions of the world, even if these religions are limited to those embracing the Bible as their book of faith, it is no surprise that the word *Bible* itself conveys a variety of meanings.

To understand what makes up the Bible, let's go back to the beginning. Bible scholars and others speak of a canon, an authoritative list of what books are included in sacred Scripture. (*Canon* is the Greek word for "measuring rod," hence "rule" or "regulation.")

But the canon is somewhat different for different groups. For Jews, the Bible is the Hebrew Scriptures, divided into *Torah* ("Law" or "Way of Life"), *Nebi'im* ("Prophets"), and *Kethubim* ("Writings"). The Torah is the first five books of the Bible, traditionally understood to have been written by Moses. The Prophets are further subdivided into two groups. Former Prophets are the historical books of Joshua, Judges, Samuel, and Kings. Latter Prophets are the major prophetic books of Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel, and the twelve minor prophets, Hosea through Malachi. The Writings contain all the rest: history, such as the books of Chronicles, Ezra, and Nehemiah; wisdom literature, such as Job, Proverbs, and Ecclesiastes; poetry, such as Psalms and the Song of Songs; and apocalyptic prophecy, such as Daniel.

Presumably, the canon of Hebrew Scripture was settled by the time a council of rabbis met at Jamnia (about A.D. 100). At that council questions about the canon that came up were answered by deciding to leave matters as is, thus implying that the contents and arrangement of the Hebrew Scriptures had already been decided upon generations, if not centuries, earlier.

But the Christian Church had already been using, reading, and quoting from the Scriptures for sixty years or more before the

Council of Jamnia. What Bible were they using? It is generally agreed that the first Bible of the Christian Church was the Septuagint, a translation into Greek of the Hebrew Scriptures made by Jews sometime before 200 B.C. But the Septuagint included more than the books in the Hebrew Bible. It had been expanded by some fourteen or fifteen books (depending on how they are arranged). These books, appearing in the Greek text but not in the Hebrew, were quoted by many of the early theologians of the Christian Church as authoritative Scripture, and although none of them is quoted in the New Testament itself, there are some allusions to them. For example, compare Romans 9:21—"Has the potter no right over the clay, to make out of the same lump one vessel for beauty and another for menial use"—with the Wisdom of Solomon 15:7:

For when a potter kneads the soft earth  
and laboriously molds each vessel for our service,  
he fashions out of the same clay  
both the vessels that serve clean uses  
and those for contrary uses, making all in like manner;  
but which shall be the use of each of these  
the worker in clay decides.

Other allusions can be found in the "Introduction to the Apocrypha" in the *New Oxford Annotated Bible*.

When the Bible was first translated into Latin (the so-called Old Latin version) these additional books were included. Jerome, however, in his Latin translation (the Vulgate) called attention to the fact that they were in a separate category, since they were not among the Hebrew canon. They became known as "apocryphal" (or "hidden") books. At the time of the Reformation, the Protestant Reformers urged that the non-Hebrew books be dropped from the canon of the Old Testament, and most Protestant Bibles followed that recommendation, either printing the apocryphal books separately or omitting them altogether. The Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox churches, however, retained the apocryphal books; Roman Catholics refer to them as "deuterocanonical" (*deuteros* meaning "second") because they were a second part of the canon.

The most commonly available Bible that includes all of the books accepted as canonical by Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Orthodox Christians is the *New Oxford Annotated Bible with the Apocrypha—Expanded Edition*. Many King James Bibles, however, especially those suitable for use in Episcopal churches, include the apocryphal books and are generally available.

The New Testament, by contrast, is a much simpler case. All

Christian groups agree on the books and arrangement of the New Testament, and so all translations are uniform in this regard.

This information is not just academic; it is useful for the Bible seller. You must first establish what the customer means by "the Bible" before you can find the particular Bible to meet his or her needs. A Catholic would almost certainly want the deuterocanonical books included (which would immediately eliminate many Bibles), while a Protestant would probably not. Many Protestants desire only a New Testament (NT) for their Bible, while a Jew would desire only the Old Testament (OT) (though he or she would never refer to it as the OT).

Establishing what your customer means by "the Bible" and what he or she wants included in it is the first step toward finding the right Bible.

### **All About Bible Translations**

Until the latter half of this century, a Bible seller did not need to ask which version the average customer desired, for the so-called King James Version (KJV) or Authorized Version had reigned supreme for more than three centuries. But today, though the KJV remains the best-selling English version, its relative share of the market is declining with the rise of several widely accepted modern translations, and that share is divided among a larger number of publishers. And just as the KJV was met with violent criticism and hostility when it appeared, so today much heated debate continues about which version is "the best."

Most of these new translations, however, were made with specific goals and a particular audience in mind. Thus, the question "Which is the best?" must be answered with two further questions: "For whom?" and "For what purpose?"

### ***Readability***

The answer to the question "For whom?" addresses the area of readability. The readability of a version is not absolute; it is relative to the reader. The very young, those with reading difficulties, or those for whom English is a second language need a more limited vocabulary and a simpler syntax than the well educated or highly literate. A simple English version, such as the Bible in Basic English, the International Children's Version, or the immensely popular Today's English Version (TEV, also known as the Good News Bible), makes the Scriptures accessible to the former group.

The latter, on the other hand, might prefer the elegance of the KJV or the poeticism of the New English Bible (NEB) or the New Jerusalem Bible (NJB).

Readability is a crucial characteristic of a translation, one that the Bible seller must establish early in dealing with the customer. If an English Bible is not readable, it may as well still be in Hebrew, Greek, or Latin.

See the accompanying chart for a guide to the reading levels of some popular translations.

### ***Form***

Many critics of modern versions unfortunately attack the simpler and freer translations as inaccurate because they do not reflect the *form* of the original languages, as did the KJV in many places.

But just as the KJV translators, as they say in their preface to the reader, did not tie themselves "to an uniformitie of phrasing, or to an identitie of words," so most linguists, secular and religious, tell us that accuracy in translation has nothing to do with the form of the *original* languages, but rather has everything to do with the form of the translated or *receptor* language. When the translation conveys the concepts of the original, it is an accurate translation.

Thus, those who are confident in the accuracy of the "formal

*Chart.* Reading levels (by grade) of selected English translations. From a study by Dr. Linda H. Parrish and Dr. Donna Norton of Texas A & M University. Used by permission of Sweet Publishing, Fort Worth, Texas.

<i>Translation</i>	<i>Reading level (grade)</i>
English Version for the Deaf/ International Children's Version	3.87
Today's English Version	7.29
New International Version	7.80
Living Bible Paraphrase	8.33
New English Bible	8.54
Phillips	9.55
Jerusalem Bible	10.10
Revised Standard Version	10.40
New American Standard Bible	11.32
American Standard Bible	11.55
King James Version	12.00

equivalent" (FE) translations (usually called "literal"), such as the American Standard Version and New American Standard Version (NAS), should be equally confident in the accuracy of the "dynamic equivalent" (DE) translations (sometimes, though inaccurately, called "paraphrases"), such as the JB, the NEB, and even the TEV.

Though the accuracy of a version is not determined by form, the purpose for which it is used might be. Those who wish to read the Scriptures for content and understanding might prefer a DE translation for its ease of reading. On the other hand, those who wish to analyze the text, especially with an eye to the original languages, might prefer an FE version. Often, one's church affiliation determines the text when its primary use is for public reading.

Interestingly, some of the most widely accepted versions historically—the KJV, the Revised Standard Version (RSV), and the New International Version (NIV)—have combined elements of both FE and DE translation, resulting in a text in contemporary though literary English, useful for private and public reading as well as for study and analysis. The New American Standard (NAS) is probably the most popular FE translation currently available.

In helping the customer choose a translation, the Bible seller must tactfully and gently moderate the arguments of those who exalt one version at the expense of all others (whether for theological, ecclesiastical, or commercial reasons) in order to guide the customer toward the version which is the most readable and usable for him or her.

The chart on page 39 and the following titles will be of great value in comparing versions and in further researching the science of translation:

Bruce, *The History of the Bible in English* (Oxford)

Carson, *The King James Version Debate* (Baker)

Glassman, *The Translation Debate* (IVP) (prefers DE translation for linguistic reasons)

Kubo and Specht, *So Many Versions?* (Zondervan)

Lewis, *The English Bible: KJV to NIV* (Baker)

VanBruggen, *The Future of the Bible* (Nelson) (prefers FE translation and the KJV)

### ***Facts About Texts and Translations***

Any translation of an ancient book into modern English will come up against a number of problems. Here are some facts that may be helpful to you in answering your customers' questions.

The original manuscripts of the biblical books have long since

disappeared. What we now possess are copies of copies. Although some of the manuscripts are very old, all are significantly later than the originals. How can we know that what we have is accurate?

There is no simple answer to that question, but a few things can be said. First of all, and perhaps most important, is the reassurance that the number of possible variations in the text of the Bible is very small and does not affect any major teaching of Christianity. Many variations, in fact, are trivial. In I Cor. 7:15, for instance, some manuscripts read, "For God has called us to peace," and others read, "For God has called you to peace." This change of person (in Greek only one letter's difference) does not affect Paul's point at all.

This brings up the method by which the textual basis for any translation is determined. When textual criticism was just beginning in the Renaissance, the basic method was to gather together all of the manuscripts and take a vote. The textual variant that appeared in the most manuscripts—the majority vote—was adopted. This is essentially what lies behind the New Testament text of the King James Version, the so-called *textus receptus* or "received text."

Since that time, however, most textual scholars have adopted other methods. For one thing, they now associate manuscripts with one another on the basis of shared characteristics; thus, numbers of manuscripts can be grouped into families, and these families can be compared to one another. Scholars also make qualitative distinctions: some manuscript traditions are less corrupt than others. Perhaps they were copied more carefully, or there was a better model to work from. Finally, scholars apply certain rules to textual variants. For instance, an unusual or awkward word is more likely to be original than a smoother alternative because of the natural tendency of some copyists to "touch things up" as they went along. But there are many differences of opinion among scholars, so no final conclusions can be drawn.

Despite all the efforts to establish a sound text, however, that is not the end of the process. No matter how painstaking the textual critic is, there are still places where the best available text makes no sense to modern scholars, and there is not enough information to allow them to agree on the original reading. In such cases, translators must fall back on conjectural emendation, trying to guess (conjecture) a likely possibility for the original reading, and then changing (emending) the corrupt reading in the current text. Here, naturally, there are wide areas for disagreement.

In doing this, translators rely on a number of aids: their own knowledge of the ancient languages, newly discovered inscriptions and papyri from archeological sites, and especially other ancient



versions of the Bible. The Old Testament, for instance, was translated or paraphrased into a number of other ancient languages at one time or another. By consulting these versions, translators can sometimes get a hint of what the original reading might have been. In Jeremiah 13:18, for instance, a Hebrew word, *mr'shwtykhn*, appears at the end of the verse. This word cannot be translated in the current state of knowledge about ancient Hebrew. It may be a real, though rare, word, but it may also be misspelled in some way. By consulting the ancient Greek, Syriac, and Latin versions of the Bible, translators are able to find a clue for a textual emendation and for which vowels to add to the word (Hebrew words appeared originally without vowels). They change the word to *mera'shekhem*, dropping some consonants, and are thereby able to translate it as "from your head":

Say to the king and the queen  
mother:  
"Take a lowly seat,  
for your beautiful crown  
has come down from your head."  
(RSV)

Say to the king and to the queen  
mother,  
"Come down from your thrones,  
for your glorious crowns  
will fall from your heads."  
(NIV)

It is important to remember that *all* translations, including the KJV, emend the text to some extent in order to make sense of difficult passages: their differences lie in the extent and nature of the emendations. And all modern translations provide footnotes explaining where they have changed the text.

## Different Features for Different Needs

Besides having different numbers of books between their covers and being translated in different ways, Bibles can also have other characteristics, contents, and features.

### *Some Basic Formats and Features*

**Text Bible.** Contains the text of the biblical books (and sometimes maps and illustrations) but provides no other features.

**Red-Letter Bible.** Prints the words of Jesus in red.

**Reference Bible.** Includes cross-references to other verses and passages of Scripture. These references are often placed in a center column but can appear in the side margins, at the end of each verse, or in footnotes (see page 19).

**Concordance.** An alphabetical index, listing key verses which

contain key words and/or topics (see page 22). Most Reference and Study Bibles have concordances, as do some Text Bibles.

*Study Bible.* Contains a variety of aids in order to provide the reader with an essential, portable Bible study library. Standard features are described later in this handbook, on pages 19-26 and in the chart on page 41.

### ***Bibles for Special Purposes***

*Award or Gift Bible.* An inexpensive edition, bound in paper or imitation leather, intended for distribution in quantity in Sunday schools or for evangelistic purposes.

*Bride's Bible.* Small, bound in white, made for the bride to carry during the wedding ceremony. This often includes a decorated marriage certificate.

*Children's Bible.* Features brightly colored covers, illustrations, and aids for young readers.

*Family Bible.* Large, illustrated, with very legible type for home reading. It is usually bound with padded fabric or leather over board. Many certificates for recording family births, marriages, and deaths are usually included.

*Large- or Giant-Print Bible.* Useful for the elderly or sight-impaired, the type of these versions is also suitable for study and public reading by anyone.

*Lectern or Pulpit Bible.* Designed for use during the worship service, the largest Bibles made. The leather over board binding is heavily reinforced for long wear, and the large print is easy to read, even from an unusual distance and under poor lighting.

*Lodge Bible.* A specialized Lectern Bible that may be ordered with the emblem of a fraternal order, such as the Masons or Eastern Star, embossed on the cover. Often a special decorated presentation page is included.

*Looseleaf Bible.* An edition in a looseleaf binder or with post and clamps (not necessarily 8½" by 11"), intended for pastors, teachers, and students who wish to bind their own materials into their Bibles. It has generous margins and a supply of blank or ruled paper, which can be interleaved at any place within the Bible.

*Pew or Library Bible.* An inexpensive edition bound in cloth or other hard cover for long life in pew racks or in libraries. These are also often purchased by students and those who collect versions for comparative study.

*Wide-Margin Bible.* Designed for readers who wish to make notations beside the text, with generous margins and a section of note paper. They are printed on writing quality paper.

A more complete listing will be found in the glossary at the back of this handbook.

### ***Simple English Versions***

Most so-called Children's Bibles are simply standard versions with color pictures and some study aids. Zondervan recently added the NIV to the KJV and RSV in their Lollipop line, youth-oriented Bibles with pictures, charts, and a dictionary and concordance produced especially for young readers. The first Bible translated with children (of at least a third-grade reading level) in mind appeared in 1983. This International Children's Version (NT) also contains paragraph headings, notes, maps, and a dictionary. Translated by the World Bible Translation Center (which also produced the very similar NT English Version for the Deaf), it is available from Sweet Publishing Company.

There are other versions to keep in mind for children, and for others with a limited vocabulary, especially those using English as a second language. Most include only the NT, such as the New Life NT (Christian Literature International, Box 777, Canby, OR 97013). This version uses only 850 different words and is available in a text edition and in a large-print illustrated children's edition. Cambridge's Bible in Basic English uses a vocabulary of 1000 words. Of the more standard versions, the TEV and NIV have been tested as the most readable by those of at least a sixth-grade reading ability.

### ***Special Media***

The Bible is also available for those with special needs. Many listen to the Bible on record or on cassette at home or while driving, but the recorded Bible is also of immense importance to those who are blind, are shut-in, or have other difficulty in reading. Most major versions are available on cassette. (For specifics, see the February 1983 *Christian Bookseller*, p. 21, and the June and July 1983 *Bookstore Journal*, pp. 179-98 and 105-15, respectively.)

Also for the blind, the KJV, RSV, and Reina-Valera (Spanish) versions are available in braille from the American Bible Society. (Other materials for the blind are available from Christian Fellowship for the Blind International, P.O. Box 26, South Pasadena, CA 91030, and National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20542, reference circular no. 80-1.) Baker's NT English Version for the Deaf (also published as the Easy-to-Read Version) was designed with a

limited vocabulary and a simple sentence structure similar to sign language.

### ***Foreign-Language Bibles***

Many stores stock the Bible in both English and Spanish and thus are aware of sources and availability. There are, of course, hundreds of other languages into which the Bible has been translated, and though most stores may only stock a few, special needs and special orders make it important to know what is in print and from whom it can be obtained.

Michael Adeney of the Logos Bookstore in Seattle has a useful article on "Buying and Selling Foreign Language Bibles" in the September 1983 *Bookstore Journal* (pp. 71-74). He writes of a twenty-four-page wholesale catalog of sixty sources for the Bible (and portions) in 300 languages. This catalog is available for fifty cents from Riverside Book and Bible House and Spring Arbor Distributors, and a candid, in-depth evaluation of most of those translations is available for fifteen dollars from Translations Opinions, Logos Bookstore, 4510 University Way NE, Seattle, WA 98105. Adeney also has compiled from government census reports an ethnic and foreign-language profile for each state, valuable for discerning potential needs and markets, available from the above address for five dollars. This article and the resources it mentions will provide most Bible sellers with all they need to carry and meet specific needs relating to foreign-language Bibles.

### ***Ancient-Language Bibles***

One final special market for foreign-language Bibles relates to the Bible in its original languages. The standard critical texts, both OT and NT, are available from the American Bible Society. For the NT, these would include the UBS 3rd edition and the Nestlé-Aland 26th edition. For the OT, these would include the "Stuttgart" text (Elliger, ed.) and the Kittel edition. The OT in Greek (the Septuagint) is also available from the ABS, as is the whole Bible in Latin (the Vulgate). *The NIV Triglot OT*, paralleling the Hebrew, Greek, and English texts, and *The Septuagint with Apocrypha: Greek and English* are published by Zondervan. Stores without an academic clientele, who might be reluctant to stock such "heavies," should at least carry interlinear versions of the NT and OT, which combine the original language texts with an English translation. Zondervan and Baker have the largest selection of these.

## All About Study Bibles

From its very beginnings, occasional notes and alternative translations have accompanied the text of the English Bible. But the twentieth century has seen the birth and development of the Study Bible, a volume that aims to provide the reader with both a translation and a portable reference library.

Study Bibles contain both objective and subjective materials. Objective materials are those that simply locate, collate, and/or organize biblical data with little or no comment. These would include cross-references, concordances, indexes, dictionaries, and explanatory notes.

Subjective materials are those that interpret or apply modern critical methodology to the text. The theological or critical leanings of these materials are usually apparent in the introductions and in interpretive textual notes. The Bible seller must be aware of Study Bibles that have a specific orientation so as not to mismatch them with the customer. The chart on page 41 will help in identifying the orientation of several best-selling editions. The major features of Study Bibles are described below.

*Introductions.* Briefly introduce or discuss the author, readers, date, and message of a book of the Bible. These can precede the book or be gathered into a single section, as in the *Thompson Chain-Reference Bible*. See the accompanying sample from the *Ryrie Study Bible*.

*Outlines.* Summarize in outline form the message and content of a book of the Bible. Outlines may precede the book or be worked into the text itself, as in the *Harper Study Bible*. Subheadings serve to organize the paragraphs of the text into larger units and thus are outlines of a limited sort. See the accompanying sample from the *Ryrie Study Bible*.

*Cross-references.* Note verses or passages similar in content. In addition, verses that shed further light on a particular text or provide necessary information for its full comprehension may be given. The principle underlying all cross-referencing is that "the Bible is its own best interpreter." References can be gathered in a center column (*NIV Cross-Reference Bible*), in a side column (*Ryrie Study Bible*), at the end of each verse (*The Open Bible*), or in the notes (*Pilgrim Study Bible*). See the accompanying sample from *The New Scofield Reference Bible*.

*Notes.* Can simply explain obscure terms and collate references to biblical topics (*Companion Bible*), or can take a particular line of theological or critical interpretation. They can provide historical background or set a verse in its historical context; for more exten-

## INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK OF RUTH

AUTHOR: Uncertain

DATE: c. 1000 B.C.

**Authorship** The author is unknown to us, though Samuel is suggested by some.

**Date** Though the events of the book occurred during the period of the judges (the latter part of the twelfth century B.C.), the book itself was not written until later. (Notice that the author felt compelled to explain customs no longer practiced, 4:6-8.) The last verses of the book trace Ruth's descendants only to King David, strongly suggesting that the book was written during his reign. If it had been written later, we would expect the genealogy to be extended beyond David to include Solomon.

**Background** The book provides a glimpse into the lives of ordinary, though godly, people during the turbulent period of the judges (see Introduction to the Book of Judges). It shows an oasis of faithfulness in an age marked by idolatry and unfaithfulness.

**Themes** (1) Ruth herself shows that Gentiles could believe in the true God. (2) The book gives a partial lineage of David, and thus of Christ, and shows that Gentile blood was in the line of the One who became the Savior for all mankind. (3) Boaz, as the kinsman-redeemer (see note on 3:9), serves as a beautiful type of Christ, in that (a) he was a blood relative (Rom. 1:3; Heb. 2:14); (b) he had the price with which to purchase the forfeited inheritance (1 Pet. 1:18-19); (c) he was willing to redeem (Heb. 10:7). (4) The book is a moving example of the sovereignty of God in caring for His people (Ruth 2:12).

### OUTLINE OF RUTH

#### I. Ruth's Resolve, 1:1-22

- A. Her Background, 1:1-5
  - B. Her Choice, 1:6-18
  - C. Her Arrival in Bethlehem, 1:19-22
- #### II. Ruth's Rights, 2:1-23
- A. Her Right to Glean, 2:1-3
  - B. The Results of her Gleaning, 2:4-17
    - 1. Boaz meets Ruth, 2:4-7
    - 2. Boaz protects Ruth, 2:8-13
    - 3. Boaz provides for Ruth, 2:14-17

#### C. The Report of her Gleaning, 2:18-23

- III. Ruth's Request, 3:1-18
  - A. Suggested by Naomi, 3:1-5
  - B. Executed by Ruth, 3:6-9
  - C. Agreed to by Boaz, 3:10-18
- IV. Ruth's Reward, 4:1-22
  - A. A Husband, 4:1-12
  - B. A Son, 4:13-17
  - C. A Lineage, 4:18-22

## THE BOOK OF RUTH

### I. RUTH'S RESOLVE, 1:1-22

- A. Her Background, 1:1-5
  - 1:1-2
  - 1:4-5
  - 2:16-18
  - 2:19-20
  - 2:21-22
  - 2:23
  - 2:24
  - 2:25
  - 2:26
  - 2:27
  - 2:28
  - 2:29
  - 2:30
  - 2:31
  - 2:32
  - 2:33
  - 2:34
  - 2:35
  - 2:36
  - 2:37
  - 2:38
  - 2:39
  - 2:40
  - 2:41
  - 2:42
  - 2:43
  - 2:44
  - 2:45
  - 2:46
  - 2:47
  - 2:48
  - 2:49
  - 2:50
  - 2:51
  - 2:52

Now it came about in the days when the judges governed, that there was a famine in the land. And a certain man of

Bethlehem in Judah went to sojourn in the land of Moab with his wife and his two sons.

2 And the name of the man was Elimelech, and the name of his wife, Naomi; and the names of

1:1-2 The beautiful romance of Ruth is set against the dark background of the apostasy and foreign oppression of the period of the judges. Because of a local famine, Elimelech (= my God is King) took his wife Naomi (= pleasant, lovely) and his two sons, appropri-

ately named Mahlon ("puny") and Chilion ("pining"), to sojourn, i.e., to visit temporarily, in nearby Moab (see note on Amos 2:1). Ephrathites. A designation for inhabitants of Bethlehem (1 Sam. 17:12).

Sample from *The Ryrie Study Bible*, showing the Introduction and Outline for the Book of Ruth. Used by permission of Moody Press.

<p><i>a</i> Church (the true): 1:6, 10, 21; 4:4, 12, 16; Eph. 5:23. (Mt. 16: 18; Heb. 12:23)</p> <p><i>b</i> Gospel: vv. 1-10; Eph. 6:15. (Gen. 12: 3; Rev. 14:6)</p> <p><i>c</i> See Rom. 11:13, marg. v</p> <p><i>d</i> See 2 Pet. 3: 18, note. Grace: 3: 7, 8; 4:7; Eph. 4:29. (Jn. 1:14; Jn. 1:17, note)</p> <p><i>e</i> Cp. Gal. 2:7-8</p> <p><i>f</i> 1 Cor. 15:9, cp. 1 Tim. 1:15</p> <p><i>g</i> See Rom. 15:25, marg. v</p> <p><i>h</i> See v. 6, note; Acts 9: 15; Rom. 11:13</p> <p><i>i</i> vv. 18-19; Col. 2:2-3</p> <p><i>j</i> See Mt. 13:11, note</p> <p><i>k</i> KJV world. Gk. <i>aidn</i>. See Mk. 10:30, note</p> <p><i>l</i> Jn. 1:3; Col. 1:16; Heb. 1:2</p> <p><i>m</i> Eph. 1:21</p> <p><i>n</i> See Eph. 1:3, note</p> <p><i>o</i> Eph. 1:4, 11</p> <p><i>p</i> Heb. 10:19</p> <p><i>q</i> i.e. our faith in him. Faith: vv. 12, 17; Phil. 1: 29. (Gen. 3:20; Heb. 11: 39, note)</p>	<p>6 That the Gentiles should be fellow heirs, and of the same body, and partakers of his promise in Christ by the gospel,</p> <p>7 Of which I was made a minister, according to the gift of the grace of God given unto me by the effectual working of his power.</p> <p>8 Unto me, who am less than the least of all saints, is this grace given, that I should preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ,</p> <p>9 And to make all men see what is the fellowship of the mystery, which from the beginning of the ages hath been hidden in God, who created all things by Jesus Christ,</p> <p>10 To the intent that now, unto the principalities and powers in heavenly places, might be known by the church the manifold wisdom of God,</p> <p>11 According to the eternal purpose which he purposed in Christ Jesus, our Lord,</p> <p>12 In whom we have boldness and access with confidence by the faith of him.</p> <p>(9) Prayer for apprehension</p> <p>13 Wherefore, I desire that ye faint not at my tribulations for you, which is your glory.</p> <p>14 For this cause I bow my knees unto the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ,</p> <p>15 Of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named,</p> <p>16 That he would grant you, according to the riches of his glory, to be strengthened with might by his Spirit in the inner man;</p> <p>17 That Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith; that ye, being rooted and grounded in love,</p> <p>18 May be able to comprehend, with all saints, what is the breadth, and length, and depth, and height,</p> <p>19 And to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge,</p>	<p>that ye might be filled with all the fullness of God.</p> <p>20 ¶ Now unto him who is able to do exceedingly abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us,</p> <p>21 Unto him be glory in the church by Christ Jesus throughout all ages, world without end. Amen.</p> <p><i>II. The Walk and Service of the Believer, 4:1-5:17</i></p> <p>(1) A walk worthy of high position</p> <p>4 I THEREFORE, the prisoner of the Lord, beseech you that ye walk worthy of the vocation to which ye are called,</p> <p>2 With all lowliness and meekness, with long-suffering, forbearing one another in love,</p> <p>3 Endeavoring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace.</p> <p>(2) Seven unities to be kept</p> <p>4 There is one body, and one Spirit, even as ye are called in one hope of your calling;</p> <p>5 One Lord, one faith, one baptism,</p> <p>6 One God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all.</p> <p>(3) The gifts of the risen Christ and their purpose (cp. 1 Cor. 12:4-11)</p> <p>7 But unto every one of us is given grace according to the measure of the gift of Christ.</p> <p>8 Wherefore, he saith, When he ascended up on high, he led captivity captive, and gave gifts unto men.</p> <p>9 (Now that he ascended, what is it but that he also descended first into the lower parts of the earth?</p> <p>10 He that descended is the same also that ascended up far above all heavens, that he might fill all things).</p>	<p><i>r</i> Cp. Eph. 3:1</p> <p><i>s</i> Bible prayers (N.T.): vv. 14-21; Phil. 1:9. (Mt. 6:9; Lk. 11:2, note)</p> <p><i>t</i> Eph. 1:3</p> <p><i>u</i> Lit. every family</p> <p><i>v</i> Eph. 1:7; 2:4; Phil. 4:19</p> <p><i>w</i> Col. 1:11</p> <p><i>x</i> Holy Spirit (N.T.): 3:16; 4: 3, 4; Eph. 4:30. (Mt. 1:18; Acts 2:4, note)</p> <p><i>y</i> Jn. 14:23; cp. Col. 1:27</p> <p><i>z</i> Law (of Christ): 3:17, 19; 4:2; Eph. 4:15. (Jn. 13: 34; 2 Jo. 5)</p> <p><i>aa</i> Cp. Eph. 1:18</p> <p><i>bb</i> Cp. 2 Tim. 2:7</p> <p><i>cc</i> Gk. <i>aidn</i>. See Mk. 10: 30, note</p> <p><i>dd</i> 1 Th. 2: 12</p> <p><i>ee</i> 1 Cor. 1: 13; 8:6</p> <p><i>ff</i> 1 Cor. 15:1-8</p> <p><i>gg</i> 1 Cor. 12:12-13</p> <p><i>hh</i> 1 Cor. 8: 6; 12:6</p> <p><i>ii</i> Inspiration: v. 8; Eph. 4:17. (Ex. 4: 15; 2 Tim. 3: 16)</p> <p><i>jj</i> Ps. 68:18</p> <p><i>kk</i> Eph. 1: 23</p>
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1(3:6) That Gentiles were to be saved was no mystery (Rom. 9:24-33; 10:19-21). The mystery "hidden in God" was the divine purpose to make of Jew and Gentile a wholly new thing—"the Church, which is his [Christ's] body," formed by the baptism with the Holy Spirit (1 Cor. 12:12-13) and in which the earthly distinction of Jew and Gentile disappears (Eph. 2:14-15; Col. 3:10-11). The revelation of this "mystery" of the Church was foretold but not explained by Christ (Mt. 16:18). The details concerning the doctrine, position, walk, and destiny of the Church were committed to Paul and his fellow "apostles and prophets by the Spirit" (Eph. 3:5).

Sample from *The New Scofield Reference Bible*, showing cross references in side columns and annotations at the foot of the page. Published by Oxford University Press.

sive treatment, however, it is best to turn to a good commentary. See the chart on page 41 for more specific information on several major editions. See the accompanying sample from *The New Scofield Reference Bible*.

**Concordance and Index.** A Concordance is an alphabetical index of key words (including people and places) of a specific translation. It lists the key verses in which these words are found. The Concordance to the NIV found in the *Thompson Chain-Reference Bible*, the *Oxford NIV Scofield Study Bible*, and *The NIV Study Bible* is the largest ever bound into a Study Bible. An Index is an alphabetical list of topics, more flexible than a Concordance but not as useful for finding specific verses. The Indexes in the *New Encyclopedic Reference Bible* and *The Open Bible* are among the most thorough. See the accompanying sample from *The Open Bible*.

**Dictionary.** Defines and explains biblical terms, people, places, books, and events. The Dictionary to the *Master Study Bible* is the largest ever bound into a Study Bible.

**Harmony of the Gospels.** Parallels the events of the four Gospels in a chronological outline. The *Master Study Bible* reproduces the full text of the Gospels in this form. See the sample from the *Thompson Chain-Reference Bible*.

**Maps.** Help locate the key episodes of biblical history and give the geographic perspective on the text. Though they are usually found in the back of the Bible, the *NIV Study Bible* prints them next to the text to which they relate. The maps of Oxford's Study Bibles are the most precise available. A Gazetteer is a place index to the maps.

**Charts and Illustrations.** Charts gather great amounts of biblical and historical data into organized diagrams. Illustrations capture the historical and cultural background of the text. The *Thompson Chain-Reference Bible* and the *NIV Pictorial Bible* are the most illustrated versions. See the sample from *The Jerusalem Bible*.

**Special Articles.** Essays on the history of the English Bible, the land of the Bible, Bible study methods, archeology, and many other subjects can be found in the backs of many Study Bibles (*Master*, *Open*, *Thompson*, etc.).

**Guides to the Christian Worker or on the Christian Life.** Concepts and verses relating to evangelism and discipling as textual notes (*The Open Bible*).

**Index to Annotations.** Many annotated Study Bibles, such as the *New Scofield Reference Bible*, have a brief index to the leading topics of the notes.

**Alternative Translations.** The *New Scofield Reference Bible* (KJV), *The Open Bible*, *The Amplified Bible*, and *The Encyclopedic Reference Bible* offer alternative renderings of important and obscure terms.



SUBJECT	REFERENCE	PAGE	SUBJECT	REFERENCE	PAGE	SUBJECT	REFERENCE	PAGE
<b>Apostles—continued</b>			Misleading .....	2 Cor. 10:7-11	1094	Wine .....	Prov. 23:29-35	600
Witness Christ's resurrection ..	Acts 1:22	1017	Misjudged .....	John 7:24	996	Prostitution .....	Prov. 6:24-29	589
Write .....	Acts 10:40-42	1030	Misinterpreted ..	Mat. 11:16-19	897	Adultery .....	Ezek. 23:1-49	754
Scripture .....	Eph. 3:5	1107	<b>Appearances, divine</b>			Immortality .....	Rom. 1:24-32	1056
Establish the Church .....	Eph. 2:20	1107	<b>A. Of the Lord in the Old Testament:</b>			<b>C. Loss of, by:</b>		
<b>C. Limitations of, before Pentecost:</b>			To Abraham .....	Gen. 12:7	11	Age .....	2 Sam. 19:35	319
Lowly in position .....	Mat. 4:18	889	To Isaac .....	Gen. 26:12, 24	24	Trouble .....	1 Sam. 28:22, 23	296
Unlearned .....	Acts 4:13	1020	To Jacob .....	Gen. 35:1, 9	34	Visions .....	Dan. 10:3-16	796
Subject to disputes .....	Mat. 20:20-28	910	To Moses .....	Ex. 3:2, 16	55	Deep concern .....	John 4:31-34	991
Faith often obscure .....	Mat. 16:21-23	906	To Israel .....	Ex. 16:10	68	<b>D. Spiritual, characteristics of:</b>		
Need of instruction .....	Mat. 17:4, 9-13	906	In mercy seat .....	Lev. 16:2	112	Satisfying .....	Is. 55:1, 2	661
<b>D. Position of, after Pentecost:</b>			In tabernacle .....	Num. 14:10	145	Sufficient .....	Mat. 5:6	890
Interpreted prophecy .....	Acts 2:14-36	1017	To Gideon .....	Judg. 6:11, 12	242	Spontaneous .....	John 7:38, 39	996
Defended truth .....	Phil. 1:7, 17	1112	To Manoah .....	Judg. 13:3, 9	250	Sanctifying .....	1 Pet. 2:2	1162
Exposed heretics .....	Gal. 1:6-9	1098	To Samuel .....	1 Sam. 3:21	270	Sublime .....	Col. 3:1-3	1120
Upheld discipline .....	2 Cor. 13:1-6	1096	To David .....	2 Chr. 3:1	421	<b>See</b> Gluttony; Hunger; Temperance		
Established churches .....	Rom. 15:17-20	1069	To Solomon .....	1 Ki. 3:5	331	<b>Apphia</b>		
<b>Apostleship—office of an apostle</b>			<b>B. Of Christ's first advent, in:</b>			A Christian lady of Colossae .....	Philem. 2	1141
<b>Apothecary—"pharmacist," "perfumer"</b>			Nativity .....	2 Tim. 1:10	1135	<b>Applan Way—the oldest road in Italy</b>		
Used in tabernacle .....	Ex. 30:25, 35	83	Transfiguration .....	Luke 9:30, 31	962	Paul traveled on .....	Acts 28:13-16	1052
Used in embalming .....	2 Chr. 16:14	433	Resurrected form .....	Luke 24:34	983	<b>Appli Forum—a town about 40 miles south of Rome</b>		
A maker of ointment .....	Ezek. 10:1	614	Priestly intercession .....	Heb. 9:24	1150	Paul meets Christians here .....	Acts 28:15	1052
Among returnees .....	Neb. 3:8	470	Return .....	Col. 3:4	1120	<b>Applause—a visible expression of public approval</b>		
<b>Appatim—nostrils</b>			<b>C. Of Christ's second advent, a time of:</b>			Men seek after .....	Mat. 6:1-5	891
A man of Judah .....	1 Chr. 2:30, 31	392	Salvation .....	Heb. 9:28	1150	Rejected by Christ .....	Mat. 4:5-7	889
<b>Apparel—clothing</b>			Confidence .....	1 John 2:28	1163	<b>"Apple of the eye"—a figurative expression for something very valuable</b>		
<b>A. Kinds of:</b>			Judgment .....	2 Tim. 4:1	1137	<b>A. Literally translated as:</b>		
Harlot's .....	Gen. 38:14	38	Reward .....	2 Tim. 4:8	1137	"The pupil of his eye" .....	Deut. 32:10	205
Virgin's .....	2 Sam. 13:18	311	Blessedness .....	Tit. 2:13	1135	"The gate of the eye" .....	Zech. 2:8	843
Mourner's .....	2 Sam. 12:20	310	Joy .....	1 Pet. 1:7, 8	1161	<b>B. Figurative of:</b>		
Gorgeous .....	Luke 7:25	959	Rulership .....	1 Tim. 6:14, 15	1133	God's care .....	Deut. 32:10	205
Rich .....	Ezek. 27:24	759	<b>See</b> Theophany			God's law .....	Prov. 7:2	589
Worldly .....	1 Pet. 3:3	1163	<b>Appasement—means used to reconcile two parties</b>			The saint's security .....	Ps. 17:8	525
Shabby .....	Luke 16:19	972	<b>A. Kinds of, between:</b>			Abundance of sorrow .....	Lam. 2:18	729
Official .....	1 Ki. 10:5	341	Brothers .....	Gen. 32:20	32	<b>Apples of gold—something of great value</b>		
Royal .....	Ezek. 6:8	488	Nations .....	1 Ki. 20:31-34	354	A word fully spoken .....	Prov. 25:11	601
Priestly .....	Ezra 3:10	459	Tribes .....	Josh. 22:10-34	231	<b>Appoint—to set in an official position or relationship</b>		
Angelic .....	Acts 1:10	1016	Jews and Gentiles .....	Eph. 2:11-17	1107	<b>A. Descriptive of ordination, to:</b>		
Heavenly .....	Rev. 19:8	1195	<b>B. Means of, by:</b>			Priesthood .....	Num. 3:10	131
<b>B. Attitude toward:</b>			Gifts .....	Gen. 43:11-16	43	Prophetic office .....	Heb. 3:2	1145
Not to covet .....	Acts 20:33	1041	Special pleading .....	1 Sam. 25:17-35	292	Kingship .....	2 Sam. 6:21	305
Without show .....	1 Pet. 3:3	1163	Correcting an abuse .....	Acts 6:1-6	1023	Seventy .....	Luke 10:1	963
Be modest in .....	1 Tim. 2:9	1135	Patience .....	Prov. 15:18	595	Deacon's office .....	Acts 6:3	1023
<b>C. Figurative of:</b>			Wisdom .....	Prov. 16:14	595	<b>B. Descriptive of God's rule, over:</b>		
Christ's blood .....	Is. 63:1-3	666	<b>C. None allowed between:</b>			Earth .....	Ps. 104:19	561
Christ's righteousness .....	Zech. 3:1-5	843	Righteousness, evil .....	2 Cor. 6:14-17	1092	World history .....	Acts 17:26	1039
The Church's purity .....	Ps. 45:13, 14	538	Truth, error .....	Gal. 1:7-9	1098	Israel's history .....	2 Chr. 33:8	450
<b>Appearance, outward</b>			Faith, works .....	Gal. 5:16-26	1102	Nations .....	Jer. 47:7	716
<b>A. Can conceal:</b>			Christ, Satan .....	Mat. 4:1-11	889	Man's plans .....	2 Sam. 17:14	316
Deception .....	Josh. 9:3-16	218	Heaven, hell .....	Is. 28:18	641	Man's life .....	Job 14:5	501
Hypocrisy .....	Mat. 23:25-28	914	<b>D. Of God's wrath, by:</b>			Death .....	Heb. 9:27	1150
Rottemness .....	Acts 12:21-23	1032	Righteous action .....	Num. 16:44-50	149	Final judgment .....	Acts 17:31	1039
Rebellion .....	2 Sam. 15:7-13	313	Repentance .....	2 Sam. 12:10-14	309	Man's destiny .....	Mat. 24:51	915
False doctrine .....	2 Cor. 11:13-15	1095	Atoning far an evil .....	2 Sam. 21:1-14	320	<b>C. Descriptive of the believer's life:</b>		
<b>B. Can be:</b>			Christ's death .....	Is. 53:1-12	660	Trials .....	1 Thes. 3:3	1124
Misunderstood .....	Josh. 22:10-31	231	Christ's righteousness .....	2 Cor. 5:18-21	1091	Service .....	Acts 22:10	1045
Mistaken .....	1 Sam. 1:12-18	267	<b>Appetite—desire to fulfill some urge</b>			Position .....	1 Cor. 4:9	1075
			<b>A. Kinds of:</b>			Salvation .....	1 Thes. 5:9	1126
			Physical .....	1 Sam. 14:31-33	279	Death .....	Joh 14:14	501
			Sexual .....	1 Cor. 7:1-9	1076			
			Lustful .....	Mat. 5:28	890			
			Insatiable .....	Prov. 27:20	603			
			Spiritual .....	Ps. 119:20, 131	571			
			<b>B. Perversion of, by:</b>					
			Gluttony .....	Prov. 23:1, 2	600			

HARMONY OF THE GOSPELS					References in Other Books
	Matthew	Mark	Luke	John	
210. The Lord's Supper	Mt. 26:26-28	Mk. 14:22-25	Lu. 22:19-20	Jn. 14:1-31	1 Co. 11:23-25
211. Jesus' Parable of the True Vine				Jn. 15:1-11	
212. The Promise of the Holy Spirit				Jn. 15:12-13	
213. The Intercessory Prayer				Jn. 17:1-26	
214. The Agony in the Garden	Mt. 26:36-46	Mk. 14:32-42	Lu. 22:39-46	Jn. 18:1	
215. The Betrayal	Mt. 26:47-56	Mk. 14:43-53	Lu. 22:47-53	Jn. 18:3-13	
216. The Healing of Malchus' Ear			Lu. 22:50-51		
GOOD FRIDAY (See Map)					
217. Jesus Before the High Priest	Mt. 26:57	Mk. 14:53	Lu. 22:54	Jn. 18:13-14	
218. Peter's Denial of Jesus	Mt. 26:58, 69-75	Mk. 14:54, 66-72	Lu. 22:54-62	Jn. 18:15-18, 25-27	
219. Jesus Before the Council	Mt. 26:59-68	Mk. 14:55-65	Lu. 22:66-71	Jn. 18:19-24	
220. Jesus Before Pilate	Mt. 27:1-9, 11-14	Mk. 15:1-5	Lu. 23:1-5	Jn. 18:28-38	
221. Jesus Before Herod			Lu. 23:6-12		
222. Pilate's Attempt to Release Jesus	Mt. 27:15-26	Mk. 15:6-15	Lu. 23:13-24	Jn. 18:39-40	
223. The Appeal of Pilate's Wife	Mt. 27:19			Jn. 18:15-18	
224. Pilate Washes His Hands	Mt. 27:24				
225. Pilate Gives the Death Sentence	Mt. 27:26-30	Mk. 15:15	Lu. 23:24	Jn. 19:1-16	
226. Jesus Mocked	Mt. 27:30	Mk. 15:16-20		Jn. 19:1-3	
227. Suicide of Judas	Mt. 27:3-10				Ac. 1:18-19
228. Jesus Led Away to be Crucified (Via Dolorosa)	Mt. 27:31-33	Mk. 15:20-22	Lu. 23:26	Jn. 19:16-17	
229. Lamentation of the Women	Mt. 27:34	Mk. 15:22	Lu. 23:27-31		
230. Jesus is Offered Wine	Mt. 27:35-38	Mk. 15:23-28	Lu. 23:33-38	Jn. 19:18-24	
231. The Crucifixion				Jn. 19:23-24	
232. Casting Lots for His Garments	Mt. 27:35-43	Mk. 15:24-32	Lu. 23:35		
233. The Jews Mock Him			Lu. 23:35-43		
234. The Dying Thief's Confession				Jn. 19:25-27	
235. Jesus Commands His Mother to John	Mt. 27:45-50	Mk. 15:33-37	Lu. 23:44-46	Jn. 19:28-30	1 Co. 15:3; Pa. 22:1
236. Darkness Prevails, Jesus Expires					
237. The Veil of the Temple Rents, and Graves Opened	Mt. 27:51-53	Mk. 15:38	Lu. 23:45		
238. The Centurion's Confession	Mt. 27:54	Mk. 15:39	Lu. 23:47		
239. The Descent from the Cross	Mt. 27:57-58	Mk. 15:42-45	Lu. 23:50-53	Jn. 19:31-38	
240. The Burial	Mt. 27:59-61	Mk. 15:46-47	Lu. 23:53	Jn. 19:39-42	1 Co. 15:4
241. The Watch at the Sepulchre	Mt. 27:62-66				
VI. THE RISEN SAVIOUR					
242. The Earthquake	Mt. 28:2-4				
243. The Coming of the Woman to the Sepulchre to Anoint the Body	Mt. 28:1-7	Mk. 16:1-5	Lu. 24:1-2	Jn. 20:1	
244. Mary Finds the Tomb Is Empty				Jn. 20:2	
245. Mary Magdalene Tells Peter		Mk. 16:10		Jn. 20:2	
246. Jesus Appears to Mary Magdalene	Mt. 28:9-10	Mk. 16:7		Jn. 20:11-17	1 Co. 15:4; Pa. 15:10
247. Jesus Appears to the Other Woman	Mt. 28:11-15				
248. The Report of the Watch			Lu. 24:34		1 Co. 15:6
249. His Appearance to Peter					
250. His Appearance to the Disciples at Emmaus		Mk. 16:12-13	Lu. 24:13-35		
251. His Appearance to the Disciples, Thomas Absent			Lu. 24:36-48	Jn. 20:19-28	1 Co. 15:5
252. His Appearance to the Eleven, Thomas Present		Mk. 16:14-18		Jn. 20:26-29	
253. His Appearance in Galilee	Mt. 28:16-20			Jn. 21:1-24	
254. The Miraculous Draught of Fishes				Jn. 21:6	1 Co. 15:6
255. His Appearance to Five Hundred					1 Co. 15:7
256. His Appearance to James					
257. His Appearance at the Time of His Ascension		Mk. 16:19-20	Lu. 24:50-53		Ac. 1:4-9
VII. THE GLORIFIED SAVIOUR					
258. Stephen's Vision of					Ac. 7:55-56
259. Paul's Vision of					Ac. 20:18-19
260. John's Vision of					Re. 1:12-16
WORK OF					
261. Preparing a Home				Jn. 14:2	
262. High Priestly Intercession					Heb. 7:25
263. Sending the Holy Spirit				Jn. 15:26; 16:7	
264. Accompanying His Messengers	Mt. 28:20				1 Pe. 5:4; Re. 2:10
265. Crowning the Victors					Re. 17:14
266. Conquering All Evil Powers					
THE SECOND COMING OF					
267. The Time Unknown	Mt. 24:36		Lu. 12:40		1 Th. 5:2; 2 Pe. 3:10
268. Imminent					Ph. 4:5; Re. 8:11
269. Will be Sudden and Unexpected	Mt. 24:37-44		Lu. 17:30-32		Re. 16:15
270. For the Saints				Jn. 14:2	Col. 3:4
271. As King					Re. 20:6
272. As Judge of the World (No. 1335)	Mt. 25:31-46				2 Ti. 4:1
THE ETERNAL GLORY OF					
273. His Glorified Appearance					Re. 1:13-16
274. Exalted to be King of Kings					Ep. 1:20, 21; Re. 5:11-14; 19:15
275. Requiring Universal Worship					Ph. 2:10; 1 Pe. 2:23

Sample from the *Thompson Chain Reference Bible*, showing a harmony of the Gospels. Used by permission of *B. B. Kirkbride Bible Co., Inc.*

# MEASURES AND MONEY

## TABLES OF APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS

### I. DISTANCE

	RATIO	INCHES	CENTIMETERS
<i>amma</i> (cubit)	1	18	45
<i>zareih</i> (span)	1/2	8.8	22
<i>rofah</i> (palm)	1/6	3	7.2
<i>esba</i> (finger)	1/24	0.8	2

The old cubit of Ezekiel measured 7 palms or handbreadths (= 21 in./52.5 cm.), cf. *Erk.* 40:5.

### II. CAPACITY (Dry)

	RATIO	BUSHELS/GALLONS	LITERS
<i>homer/cor</i>	10	12½ bu.	450
<i>lethech</i>	5	6¼ bu.	225
<i>ephah</i>	1	1¼ bu.	45
<i>seah</i> (measure)	1/3	{ 3½ U.K. gal. 4 U.S. gal.	15
<i>issaron</i> (tenth of a measure)	1/10	{ 1 U.K. gal. 1¼ U.S. gal.	4.5

### (Liquid)

	RATIO	GALLONS		
		U.K.	U.S.A.	
<i>cor</i>	10	100	120	450
<i>bath</i>	1	10	12	45
<i>hin</i>	1/6	1½ pints	2 quarts	7.5
<i>kab</i>	1/18	4½ pints	2½ quarts	2.5
<i>log</i>	1/72	1 fl. oz.	20 fl. oz.	0.6

In the New Testament there are: the "measure" (*metretērē*) of 8½ (U.K.)/10½ (U.S.) gallons or 39.4 liters which is equivalent to *bath*; the "sixth" (*sextarius* or *xestes*) of ¾ (U.K.) pint/15 (U.S.) fl. oz. or 0.46 liters as an equivalent to the *log*; and the *choenix* of *Rv.* 6:6, which is 2 (U.K.) pints/11/6 (U.S.) quarts or 1.1 liters.

### III. WEIGHT

	RATIO	LB./OZ.	KILOGRAMS
<i>kikkar</i> (talent)	3000	75 lb.	34.272
<i>maneh</i> (mina)	50	1¼ lb.	0.571
<i>shekel</i>	1	0.39 oz.	0.0114
<i>bega</i> (half-shekel)	1/2	0.19 oz.	0.0057
<i>gerah</i>	1/20	0.02 oz.	0.0006

The mina of *Erk.* 45:12 is 60 shekels (1¼ lb. or 0.685 kg.). The New Testament has the Roman pound (Lat. *libra* = Gr. *lira*) of approximately 11½ oz./0.326 kg.

Sample from *The Jerusalem Bible*, showing a chart of measurements.  
Used by permission of Doubleday & Co., Inc.

*Self-Pronunciation.* System of marking difficult proper names and words for aid in pronunciation, usually found in KJV Bibles.

Every major translation of the Bible has at least one Study Bible dedicated to it. The aids are valuable for the beginning Bible reader and the mature Christian alike. The Bible seller must become familiar with the features—and the orientations—of the major Study Bibles and present the study edition to the customer as a significant alternative to the simple text Bible. Publishers' catalogs, sales representatives, and the instruction manuals that accompany most Study Bibles are the best sources of information.

Again, the Bible seller *must* be aware of the theological orientation of both Bible and customer so as not to create an uncomfortable mismatch.

## **A Guide to Setting, Format, Paper, and Binding**

### ***Verse and Paragraph Format***

From the Geneva Bible of 1560—which first introduced numbered verses in English—to the American Standard Version (ASV) of 1901, all Bibles had essentially the same layout: double-column texts with each verse numbered and indented as though it was an individual entity (though verse division had not even crept into biblical manuscripts until the sixteenth century). But with the ASV the Bible began to resemble the rest of English literature in layout, with paragraphing, quotations, and special indentation for poetry.

As a result, most modern editions of the Bible, while retaining the verse numbers, are laid out in paragraph style (the exceptions being the KJV, NKJV, and most editions of the NAS). The NIV is available in both single- and double-column text editions. Though some readers complain about the paragraph layout, which makes locating verses slightly more difficult, this definitely aids understanding and helps prevent the isolation of verses from their contexts.

### ***Type Size and Style***

Another feature of the layout is the type style and size. Most people seem to want a pocket-sized, giant-print Bible with full study aids! The reality of the situation, of course, is that the larger the type size and the more features, the larger and bulkier the Bible. While a knowledge of different type styles and sizes is most valuable in relation to KJV Bibles, most versions have at least a compact, standard, and large- and/or giant-print layout.

Most people purchase the standard layout, usually an 8- to 10-point type size (see chart below). Those who desire a compact Bible or Testament are willing and able to live with the tiny print. Most customers would never consider large- or giant-print layouts, believing them to be only for elderly or sight-impaired readers. But this larger print is most inviting for any reader's use, especially for those who read the Bible in public.

### *Trim Size*

As already mentioned, the size of the print strongly influences the trim size or dimensions of the Bible. Those who desire a specific size of Bible must live with the size of the type in which it is set. Typical sizes include the following.

*Chart.* Type size is generally measured in points. (There are 72 points per inch.) Books, magazines, and newspapers most often use 8- to 10-point type. Here are some Bible type size names with their approximate sizes. Large-print and giant-print Bibles are especially designed for beginning readers and those with poor eyesight.

<i>Type face name</i>	<i>Point size</i>
Crystal	4-4½
Diamond	4½
Compact	4½
Beryl	4½-5½
Pearl	5
Covenant	5
Ruby	5½-6
Nonpareil	6
Minion	7
Onyx	7
Jasper	7
Cameo	7
Brevier	8
Topaz	8
Plantin	9
Bourgeois	9
Turquoise	9
Long Primer	10
Small Pica	11
Pica	12
Large	12-14
English	14
Giant	14-16

*Compact or Pocket Size.* Small and thin enough to fit into a pocket or handbag, the size often used as a Bride's or Child's Bible. The type is usually 4- to 6-point, the trim size about 3" by 4½" to 3½" by 5¼".

*Handy or Personal Size.* Very portable and very readable, employing 7- to 8-point type. The trim size of approximately 5¼" by 7⅝" has enough room for references and notes.

*Standard or Reference Size.* About 5¾" by 8⅝" with 9- to 10-point type, a most popular and readable format which also has the greatest variety of binding styles. Most Study Bibles are produced in this size.

*Large-Print, Giant-Print, Family, and Pulpit Bibles.* Though larger print is valuable for the elderly and sight-impaired, it is useful for study and public reading as well. Large-Print and Family Bibles are set in 11- to 12-point type; Giant-Print and Pulpit Bibles can use 16- to 18-point type. Trim size can vary between 6½" by 9½" to 8½" by 11".

### ***Bible and India Papers***

Though the customer rarely has a choice of paper quality when selecting a Bible, it is interesting and useful to point out the tremendously high quality of Bible paper (which accounts for more than half the cost of the Bible).

Bibles contain 1000 to 2000 pages, as many as four times the number you would find in the average novel. If printed on ordinary paper, the volume could be four to six inches thick! Thus, most Bibles are printed on very thin yet very strong paper.

Besides being thin and strong, Bible paper should be an off shade of white to avoid glare and too sharp contrast with the black type. The paper must also be opaque, so that the printing on the reverse side of the page does not show through, and it must meet many other technical requirements.

*Bible papers* are economical and lightweight and bulk approximately 1100 to 1200 pages to the inch. This quality paper is used in most cloth and lower-grade leather bindings.

*India paper*, which appears under many trade names, is the finest Bible paper made. It is extremely opaque, printable, and strong, yet it is so thin that 1500 to 1600 pages equal one inch. All higher-quality leather Bibles use India paper. Genuine "India Rag" paper was developed by Oxford University Press in the eighteenth century.

*Writing quality paper* is a Bible or India paper used in Wide-Margin and Looseleaf Bibles (see page 16). It is able to take ink from a ballpoint or fountain pen without excessive blotting or show-

through because additional sizing is added during the manufacturing of the paper.

### ***Bindings***

As in the case of type sizes (see page 27), a thorough knowledge of binding materials is most useful in relation to the wide variety of KJV Bibles. Most versions and Study Bibles, however, do offer several options.

Generally, the more one spends on the binding, the longer the Bible will last. Those who want a lifetime Bible should be encouraged to purchase one bound in and lined with quality leather. Students and others might prefer a cloth binding for economic reasons. Only for economic necessity or mass distribution should a paper binding be recommended. Varieties of such bindings include the following.

#### *Nonleather bindings*

*Paper or Kivar.* Kivar is a latex- or plastic-impregnated paper that repels water and wears better than uncoated paper.

*Cloth or Buckram.* Standard bookbinding materials made of pyroxylin-coated cotton or synthetics. They are moisture-resistant and long-wearing. This rigid binding is recommended for Bibles that must stand on a shelf.

*Imitation Leather, Leatherflex, or Moroccoette.* Pyroxylin-coated non-woven material but grained like leather and usually bound to be flexible. It resists scuffing but is not as durable as genuine leather. Other names for this type of binding include Buksyn, Durabond, Permaleather, and Skivertex.

*Vinyl.* A synthetic petrochemical material that is very durable and flexible and can be grained in any way.

#### *Leather bindings (in approximate order of quality)*

*Grains.* The *natural* grains of a leather are brought out by hand treatment. These are found on the finest bindings and include Hand Grain, Natural Grain, and Natural Pin Seal. *Embossed* grains are pressed onto leathers with plates to produce many distinctive patterns, such as Antique, Buffalo, Legostre, Levant, Oasis, Ostrileg, and Seal Grains.

*Bonded Leather.* Material made from leather fibers bound by latex and grained as leather. This is durable and flexible, though not as much so as genuine leather.

*French Morocco.* Genuine sheepskin leather, embossed with various grains. It is the least durable of the leather bindings. It is also known as Skiver.

*Persian Morocco.* Made from the hides of hair sheep and embossed with various grains. It is superior in durability to French Morocco.

*Cowhide (Top Grain).* A supple and durable leather which can be embossed with any grain.

*Pigskin or Croupon.* A durable and flexible leather, usually polished to a high gloss.

*Calfskin.* Very fine leather made from the hides of young calves.

*Buffalo Calf.* Long-wearing leather from the hide of water buffalo.

*East India Calf.* Made from the hide of the young Asian water buffalo, usually with a polished, grained surface.

*Morocco.* An extremely durable goatskin. It may have an embossed or natural grain.

*Hand Grained and Natural Grained Morocco.* Has a natural grain worked up by hand. Many feel that this soft, luxurious leather is the finest available.

*Polished Morocco.* Grained goatskin that has been finished to produce a smooth surface with a trace of the original grain.

### *Binding Styles*

*Divinity Circuit (Overlapping).* In this older style of binding, the covers overlap enough to touch when the book is closed. It is rarely used today, because the edge tends to crack along the crease of the overlap.

*Half-Circuit (Semi-Overlapping).* In this modified version of the divinity circuit, the covers overlap the leaves of the book but do not touch.

*Flush Cut.* This cover style is usually used with paper and Kivar bindings, where the cover is exactly the same size as (cut flush with) the leaves.

*Limp.* In this style, the cover extends only an eighth to a quarter of an inch beyond the edges of the leaves. Though usually applied to flexible covers, this can refer to a rigid binding.

*Over Boards.* Here the cover material, cloth or leather, is placed over stiff boards. It is used most often for cloth bindings and large Pulpit Bibles, which need reinforcement.

*Padded Over Boards.* This Bible cover sandwiches a layer of foam between the boards and the cover material. It is often used for Family Bibles and other large Gift Bibles.

*Snap-Flap.* This binding features a lengthened back cover, which is folded over the front as a flap and snapped down to hold the Bible shut. It protects the pages and edging when in a purse, pocket, or other container.

*Zipper.* This binding is like the divinity circuit. It overlaps and



can be zipped completely shut to protect the pages and edging. This is a popular feature of Children's Bibles.

### *Binding Details*

*Cover Lining.* Material lining the inside front and back covers of the Bible. It is stronger, more flexible, and more durable than regular paper linings. Linings can be made of synthetics or bonded or genuine leather.

*Gold (or Silver) Fillet.* A gold (or silver) design or line frames the inside cover of higher-quality Bibles.

*Gold (or Silver) Edges.* Genuine gold or silver leaf (or a metallic facsimile) is bonded under heat to the page edges of the Bible after they have been sanded and burnished to create the smoothest possible surface. Newer, less expensive processes spray paint the edges. Both methods protect and add durability to the pages.

*Stained Edges.* Less expensive Bibles, especially Children's Bibles, tint the edges of the pages to complement or match the cover color and protect the pages from soiling.

*Ribbon Markers.* One or two ribbons may be bound into the top of the Bible spine for use as bookmarks.

*Round Corners.* Bibles bound in flexible covers usually have round corners.

*Square Corners.* Bibles bound in rigid covers usually have square corners.

*Thumb-Indexing.* Thumb-sized grooves are cut into the edges, ending at the beginning page of each book of the Bible to facilitate quick location. A reinforced tab on that page shows the abbreviated title of the book or books being indexed and helps prevent soiling and wear.

## ***II. How to Select the Right Bible***

### **What You Need to Know to Buy a Bible**

#### ***Understand the Bible Marketplace***

It would be great if both Bible sales clerks and customers were completely aware of all the available Bible versions and styles, knew exactly what they wanted, and knew how to get it. Buying a Bible would then be a rewarding and fulfilling experience. In reality, however, both clerks and customers are often overwhelmed by the amazing number and variety of Bibles. The result is that customers often ask for a particular version which may not be the best one for them, but happens to be one they've heard about; and clerks fall into the habit of recommending their own favorites without considering the needs of each individual customer. This chapter has been written to help you avoid either of these mistakes.

A first step is to become familiar with the first section of this handbook, which presents essential Bible concepts and terms. This knowledge will be helpful to you no matter what Bible you may ultimately purchase.

Secondly, nothing can substitute for "hands on" familiarity. Borrow different Bibles from friends, or take a look at the Bibles available in your local bookstore. Sample selections from different Bibles. You will then understand, and be able to explain to someone else, what different translations are like and which ones are appropriate for particular readers.

You can also use the books listed on page 13 to deepen your knowledge of various versions and broaden your perspective on their value.

#### ***Know What Is Available***

Very few bookstores would claim to stock every Bible that is published. But a knowledge of what is available—or even of how to find out what is available—will be of immense value to you, whether you are buying a Bible or selling one.

The easiest way to become acquainted with the full range of Bibles is to get and read catalogs from a variety of Bible publishers. Catalogs from major distributors—Spring Arbor, Appalachian, and

Riverside Book and Bible House—can also be very helpful. You might ask to see some of these at your local Christian bookstore (the addresses of such publishers and distributors can be found in the Christian Booksellers Association's *Suppliers Directory*). Bible salespeople are also happy to educate employees and others about their lines and the marketplace in general. And local clergy can be an invaluable source of information about the usefulness of different translations and different study versions.

*For clerks:* Regular reading of the *Bookstore Journal* and the *Christian Bookseller and Librarian* will keep you up to date on Bibles and reviews. The September 1981 issue of the *Bookstore Journal* has an enormous listing of foreign language Bibles, and the February edition of *Christian Bookseller* is regularly devoted to Bible sales.

*For customers:* Besides consulting local clergy, ask around at your church to see what Bibles people are using for personal reading or group Bible study. The experience of others can be a valuable guide for your own eventual purchase.

### ***Taking Advantage of the Differences Among Bibles***

Many Bible buyers end up with a Bible that is not right for them because they were not aware of ecclesiastical distinctions and did not recognize the real differences that exist in the Bible marketplace. Knowing what your own preferences are—and understanding that those of others may be different—will go a long way towards helping you make the right choice.

You probably belong to a church already, but you may wish to find out more specifically what your denomination teaches about the Bible. You might also want to understand more about the other denominations in your area, so that you can grasp the full range of choices available. Reference works such as *The New International Dictionary of the Christian Church* (Zondervan), the *Handbook of Denominations* (Abingdon), and especially *Profiles in Belief* (3 volumes, Harper & Row) will begin to explain doctrinal and practical distinctions.

### ***A Tip for Clerks: Organize Your Bible Sales Area***

A well-organized Bible sales area helps you to serve your customers and communicates a positive visual message to your customers.

Bibles can be organized by publisher, but organization by version is preferable. Versions can be arranged alphabetically or chronologically; study Bibles can be integrated with their versions or arranged in a separate section. Within each section, the styles and editions might be arranged according to price. Most of the Bible

stock should be well organized and kept from public handling (to prevent misplacement and damage to these expensive items). But featured specials and best-sellers should be easily accessible to your customers. Many publishers provide (or sell) displays, sample editions of their versions and study Bibles, and colorful fliers and manuals to explain their lines and Bible features.

Waldenbooks produces a multicolored poster/standup "Buyer's Guide to the Bible," which compares the features and models of eleven of the most requested versions. The Holman Company provides a similar chart. Either of these would be a valuable addition to any Bible sales area for customer self-help and your own reference.

### ***Buyers: How to Determine Your Preferences***

When trying to decide what Bible to buy, it's helpful to work through a series of questions to determine the Bible that will meet your needs. These questions apply whether you are buying the Bible for yourself or for someone else whose needs or capabilities may be different from your own. If you know exactly what you want, your task is easy. But assuming that you still have some questions or want to know more about what choices you have, the following approach should cover most situations.

1. *Determine the contents of the Bible you want.* (See pages 9–11.) Most people want the Protestant canon, Old and New Testaments. Catholics will prefer a version with the Deuterocanonical (Apocryphal) books included. Some will request only a New Testament, or only the Jewish Scriptures.

2. *Determine the translation.* You may have a specific translation in mind because of your church background. In this case, go on to step 3. However, you may have questions about newer versions, or you may be purchasing a Bible for a child, spouse, relative, or friend whose preferences you are not sure of.

Don't simply accept the first version that comes your way. Think about the reading level, education, and church affiliation of the reader. The following may serve as a guide—though not absolute—based on the results of such thinking. (See pages 12–13 and the chart on page 39.)

- a. For children (through junior high)
  1. The International Children's Bible (Sweet)
  2. Today's English Version (ABS/Nelson)
  3. Children's editions of the NIV, RSV, and KJV
- b. For those with limited reading ability and little to no church background

1. Today's English Version (ABS/Nelson)
2. The Bible in Basic English (Cambridge)
3. The Word, New Century Version (Sweet)
- c. For youths and adults with no reading difficulty and little to no church background
  1. New International Version (Zondervan)
  2. Today's English Version (ABS/Nelson)
  3. The Living Bible (Tyndale)
- d. For youths and adults from a conservative church background
  1. New International Version (Zondervan)
  2. New American Standard (Moody, Cambridge, Nelson, etc.)
  3. King James Version (various publishers) and New King James (Nelson)
- e. For youths and adults from a mainline or liberal church background
  1. Revised Standard Version (Oxford, Zondervan, etc.)
  2. New International Version (Zondervan)
  3. New English Bible (Oxford, Cambridge)
- f. For youths and adults from a Catholic background
  1. New American Bible (Macmillan, Nelson, Kenedy)
  2. New Jerusalem Bible (Doubleday)
  3. Revised Standard Version with Apocrypha (Oxford, Zondervan, etc.)
- g. For youths and adults from a Jewish background
  1. The New Jewish Version (3 volumes, Jewish Publication Society) (Tanakh)
  2. The Holy Scriptures According to the Masoretic Text (Jewish Publication Society)
- h. For those with an appreciation of literature and poetic English
  1. King James Version (various publishers)
  2. New Jerusalem Bible (Doubleday)
  3. New English Bible (Oxford, Cambridge)

3. *Decide whether or not you want a study Bible.* The chart on page 41 lists the best-selling editions based on eight different versions. This chart also lists the major features of these Bibles. One further word of advice: if you want guidance while reading, you will probably want a study Bible with footnotes right on the page. If, on the other hand, you want to do your own research, those editions with the most features—particularly those with strong cross references, indexes, and concordances—are preferable.

4. *Determine the format you prefer.* This applies if there are options in the version you want. (See pages 26–8.) Many versions come in a variety of formats: wide margin, looseleaf, large print, or pocket size, for example. Others offer single- and double-column

settings, poetry set in verse form, and other variations. The KJV offers the most options, but there are choices in nearly every translation. Here are a few.

- a. Determine the type size that you prefer. (Remember that large print is not just for sight-impaired readers.)
- b. Decide what trim size is most fitting for the purpose you have in mind.
- c. Decide whether you want the words of Christ printed in red-letter type.

5. *Determine the binding and paper quality you want.* (See pages 28–31.) Be sure you understand the advantage of a more expensive version: it will last a lot longer and thereby outlive several Kivar or synthetic bindings. A leather Bible is an *investment*; a lower quality binding may only be a short-term bargain.

- a. Paperback or Kivar (low cost)
  1. For awards
  2. For collecting several translations
  3. For economic necessity
- b. Cloth (cost and durability)
  1. A permanent version
  2. Can stand on a shelf
- c. Imitation and bonded leather (cost)
  1. A permanent version
  2. Flexible
  3. For economic necessity (as opposed to genuine leather)
- d. Leather (durability and beauty)
  1. Permanent version
  2. Most durable but also most expensive

### ***Making Your Decision***

Once you have found the Bible that you think is the right one for you, take a few minutes to be sure you know how to use it. If it is a study Bible, this means, of course, being familiar with the major features or at least with the instruction booklet.

But beyond such features, take some time to understand the basic do's and don't's of Bible care:

*Don't* open a new Bible carelessly, since this may cause the first and last signatures to break.

*Do* break in the Bible at least once. Place its spine on a flat surface. Open the covers and gently press down a few leaves at a time, first on one side and then on the other. Work towards the center of the volume, turning down leaves alternately from the front and

from the back. This will loosen the binding properly so that it will have a long life of good service. You may want to ask the bookstore clerk to do this for you.

*Don't* keep the Bible where there is excessive dry heat; this will dry out and crack the leather and the binding glue.

*Don't* keep the Bible where there is too much humidity, which may cause mold on the leather, warp the pages, soften the glue, and bring about deterioration of the gold edges and lettering.

*Do* keep the Bible in a place where atmospheric conditions are moderate. Consider keeping it in its box or in a totally closable, waterproof cover.

*Don't* neglect the leather binding.

*Do* use a leather preservative such as Lexol or saddle soap once every six months. Also handle the book regularly (this may encourage you to read your Bible more often!), gently rubbing the entire cover with clean hands. Clean white bindings carefully using white leather dressing or a clean cloth that has been dipped in mild soap suds and wrung out.

Time spent in carefully considering the available choices and trying to match your needs with the right Bible is an investment in your future growth and ministry. Of all the things you can buy, the Bible is the only one likely to remain functional and of life-changing value for the remainder of your life. This is a serious responsibility, worthy of whatever time and effort it may take.

### ***Summary of Approach in How to Select the Right Bible***

1. Determine the essential textual content (canon)
  - a. Old and New Testaments (most Protestants)
  - b. OT and NT with Deuterocanonical books (Apocrypha) (most Catholics)
  - c. OT (Hebrew Scriptures) only (most Jews)
  - d. NT only (those interested in purse or pocket size Bible for reading while traveling)
2. Determine the translation
  - a. If you are already certain, go to step 3
  - b. If you are uncertain, determine the reading level desired and purpose for which the Bible is to be used
    - 1) Reading level (see chart on page 12)
      - a) Age
      - b) Education, secular and ecclesiastical
      - c) Literacy or literary desire
      - d) Familiarity with ecclesiastical vocabulary
    - 2) Purpose
      - a) Reading

- i. General study
    - ii. Devotional
    - iii. Public reading
  - b) Detailed analysis, word study and diagramming
  - c) Comparison, in general or within body
  - d) Communication: preaching, teaching, writing
  - e) Gift (see step 5 below)
  - f) Conformity within a church body
- 3. Determine study features, if any (see chart on page 41)
  - a. Introductions and outlines
  - b. Cross references
  - c. Textual notes
    - 1) Simple explanations
    - 2) Topical synthesis
    - 3) Interpretive, noting theological and/or critical preference
  - d. Dictionary
  - e. Concordance/Index
  - f. Maps
  - g. Illustrations and Charts
  - h. Historical and Harmony Charts and Outlines
- 4. Determine the layout (if there are options in the version)
  - a. Verse format or paragraph format
  - b. One-column or two-column
  - c. Type size (remember, large type is not just for sight-impaired but also for public reading)
  - d. Trim size (dimensions of book)
- 5. Determine binding and paper quality
  - a. Paperback and Kivar (low cost)
    - 1) For awards
    - 2) For collecting several translations
    - 3) For economic necessity
  - b. Cloth (cost and durability)
    - 1) A permanent version
    - 2) Can stand on a shelf
  - c. Imitation and bonded leather (cost compared to genuine leather)
    - 1) A permanent version
    - 2) Flexible
    - 3) For economic necessity (as opposed to genuine leather)
  - d. Leather (durability)
    - 1) A permanent version
    - 2) Beauty
    - 3) Most durable but also most expensive



### *III. An Oxford Guide to Translations*

<i>Version</i>	<i>Year Published</i> NT/OT (APOC)	<i>Number of</i> <i>Translators</i>	<i>Theological</i> <i>Orientation</i>	<i>Publishers</i>	<i>Comments</i> (EV= English Version, FE= For-Equivalence, DE= Dynamic Equivalence)
King James Version "Authorized Version"	1611 (1611)	54 (or 47)	Protestant	Many	Historically and currently the best-selling EV, though dated in textual base and vocabulary. Basically FE, but with much free and poetic rendering. Verse format.
Revised Version	1881/1885 (1894)	65	Protestant (47 Anglican)	Cambridge Oxford	Updated the textual base (esp. NT) of KJV, but its extreme FE did not win it wide readership. The American Edition uses "Jehovah" for the proper name of God (usually "LORD"). Paragraph format.
American Standard	1901 (no Apoc)	32		Nelson	
Revised Standard Version	1946/1952 (1957)	32 (10)	Protestant, Catholic (1 Jewish)	ABS, Holman, Nelson, Ox- ford, World, Zondervan	Revised the MT of the OT more than previous EVs, more DE than previous EVs, but retained archaic language in prayers. Most broadly based in relation to translators. Paragraphed. Sponsored by National Council of Churches.
Amplified Bible	1958/1964 (no Apoc)	Francis E. Siewert plus 12 others	Conservative Protestant	Zondervan	DE translation with many bracketed expansions, explanations, and footnotes to word study resources. Verse format. Sponsored by the Lockman Foundation.
New English Bible	1961/1970 (1970)	46	Protestant (Catholic observers)	Cambridge, Oxford	Strove for literary excellence. Primarily DE and very British in idiom. Emended the OT more than other EVs. Paragraph format.
Jerusalem Bible and New Jerusalem Bible	1966 1985	27	Roman Catholic	Doubleday	Poetic DE based partly on French translation. Quite a bit of textual emendation in both Testaments. The only major EV to use "Yahweh" as the proper name of God. First RC EV to be translated from Greek and Hebrew text. Paragraph format.

<i>Version</i>	<i>Year Published</i> NT/OT (APOC)	<i>Number of</i> <i>Translators</i>	<i>Theological</i> <i>Orientation</i>	<i>Publishers</i>	<i>Comments</i> (EV= English Version, FE= For-Equivalence, DE= Dynamic Equivalence)
New American Standard Bible	1963/1971 (no Apoc)	54 (?)	Conservative Protestant	Cambridge, Foundation, Holman, Moody, Nelson, Riverside, World	FE translation based on ASV (though using "LORD" instead of "Jehovah"). Employs archaic English in prayers, American in idiom. Verse format (though some editions paragraphed). Sponsored by the Lockman Foundation.
New American Bible	1970	55	50 Catholic, 5 Protestant	Macmillan, Nelson, Kenedy	DE translation from Greek and Hebrew, some textual emendation and rearrangement in OT. Paragraph style. Sponsored by the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine.
Living Bible	1967/1971 (1973)	Kenneth N. Taylor (Albert J. Nevins)	Conservative Protestant (Catholic)	Tyndale, Cook, Our Sunday Visitor	Paraphrase of the ASV (with consultation of Greek and Hebrew) with quite a bit of expansive commentary. Has been translated into more than 40 languages. Paragraph format.
Today's English Version (Good News Bible)	1966/1976 (1979)	NT: Robert G. Bratcher OT: Bratcher plus 6 Apoc: 3	Protestant (Catholic version available)	American Bible Soc., Nelson, World	DE translation with limited vocabulary and simple syntax. Avoids ecclesiastical terms. Illustrated with line drawings. Paragraphed. Sponsored by the American Bible Society. Nelson is primary publisher.
New International Version	1973/1978 (no Apoc)	115	Conservative Protestant	New York Bible Soc., Oxford, Zondervan	Primarily DE with some FE characteristics. Uses internationally based English idiom. Retains ecclesiastical terms and traditional tone. Paragraph format. Sponsored by the New York International Bible Society. Zondervan is primary publisher.
New King James Version	1979/1982 (no Apoc)	119	Conservative Protestant	Nelson	FE revision of the KJV. Retains KJV textual base while changing archaic inflections and obsolete words. Verse format.
New Jewish Version (Tanakh)	1962 Torah 1978 Prophets 1982 Writings 1985 One volume	14	Jewish	Jewish Publication Society	FE translation of the OT only, based on the MT but using the latest textual information. Fairly large print. Paragraph style.

## IV. An Oxford Guide to Study Bibles

Study Bible (author/editor) date	Version	Publisher	Features							Other Features
			Introductions	Outlines	Cross-References	Textual Notes	Dictionary	Index (I)/ Concordance (C)	Charts/ Illustrations Maps	
Companion Bible (E. W. Bullinger) 1910	KJV	Zondervan	X	X	X	X		X	X	Notes are explanatory and topical; outlines extend to the paragraph level. 198 "Appendixes" of historical, topical, and word studies.
Harper Study Bible (Harold Lindsell) 1964	RSV	Zondervan	X	X	X	X	C	X		Notes are explanatory and interpretive (conservative Protestant). Outlines are in the text (as subheadings) rather than simply preceding the text. Brief index to the notes.
Jerusalem Bible (Alexander Jones) 1966	JB	Doubleday	X	X	X	X		X		Includes Apocrypha. Notes are explanatory and interpretive (liberal Catholic). Detailed chronological tables. Index to notes. Outlines are in the text.
Lindsell Study Bible (Harold Lindsell) 1980	LB	Tyndale	X	X	X	X	C	X		Harper SB revised and expanded to LB. Notes are explanatory and interpretive (conservative Protestant). Outlines are in the text (as sub-headings) rather than simply preceding the text. Brief index to the notes.
Master Study Bible 1981/1983	NAS KJV	Holman	X	X	X		X	C	X	600+-page Dictionary, Harmony of the Gospels (with full text), Life and Teaching of Christ, Essays on Bible Backgrounds. More than 75 contributors.

Study Bible (author/editor) date	Version	Publisher	Features							Other Features
			Introductions	Outlines	Cross-References	Textual Notes	Dictionary	Index (I)/ Concordance (C)	Charts/ Maps/ Illustrations	
New Oxford Annotated Bible (Herbert G. May, Bruce M. Metzger) 1977	RSV	Oxford	X	X	X	X			X	Includes Apocrypha (with 3-4 Maccabees and Psalm 151). Notes are explanatory and interpretive (liberal, scholarly); references are in the notes. Brief index to the notes. 42 pages of essays of biblical backgrounds.
New Scofield Reference Bible (E. Schuyler English et al., KJV ed.) (Mason, Babb, Karleen, NIV ed.) 1967/1984	KJV NIV	Oxford	X	X	X	X		C	X	Revision of 1917 work; NIV ed. slightly revises 1967 ed. Notes are explanatory and interpretive (conservative, Dispensational). Reference system is compact yet thorough. KJV ed. updates archaic language; NIV ed. has 35,000 entry Concordance. New Oxford Bible Maps.
Open Bible (more than 25 contributors) 1978/1983	KJV NAS NKJV	Nelson	X	X	X			LC	X	300-page Cyclopedic Index; some alternative translations offered; Christian Life Study Notes; 80 pages of Harmony. History and other helps. NKJV ed. has "expanded" aids.
Oxford Study Bible (Samuel Sandmel et al.) 1978	NEB	Oxford	X		X	X			X	Includes Apocrypha. Notes are explanatory and interpretive (liberal, scholarly); references are in the notes. 29 contributors from Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish scholarship.

Pilgrim Study Bible (E. Schuyler English et al.) 1948	KJV	Oxford	X	X	X	X	C	X	Annotated for new or young believers. Notes are explanatory and interpretive (conservative, Dispensational); references are in the notes. Index to annotations.
Ryrie Study Bible (Charles C. Ryrie) 1978	KJV NAS NKJV	Moody	X	X	X	X	C	X	Notes are explanatory and interpretive (conservative, Dispensational). 72 pages of additional aids, including a Gospel Harmony, Outline of Doctrine, and Subject Index.
Scofield Reference Bible (C. I. Scofield et al.) 1917	KJV	Oxford	X	X	X	X	C	X	Notes are explanatory and interpretive (conservative, Dispensational). Established the format and standard for all other Study Bibles of the 20th Century.
Thompson Chain-Reference Bible (Frank C. Thompson) 1908-1964, 4th ed. (David R. Douglass, NIV Ed.) 1983	KJV NIV	Kirkbride Zondervan (NIV ed.)	X	X	X	X	I,C	X X	4,200-subject topical reference system tied to marginal system and alphabetic index; 73-page Archeological Dictionary; historical and topical charts and illustrations. NIV ed. has 35,000-reference Concordance and Carta maps.
NIV Study Bible (Kenneth Barker et al.) 1985	NIV	Zondervan	X	X	X	X	C	X X	Notes are evangelical but list other points of view on disputed passages. Cross reference system has over 100,000 entries. 45 black and white maps, 16 pages color maps. Nearly 20,000 textual notes.
Narrated Bible (F. LaGard Smith) 1984	NIV	Harvest House	X			X		X	Complete chronological arrangement of NIV text. Arranges Law and Proverbs topically. Divided into 365 daily reading sections. Editor's narration printed in burgundy ink so as not to be confused with biblical text.

## ***V. All About Oxford Study Bibles***

### **Oxford Study Bibles—A Tradition of Excellence**

Oxford University Press has been publishing fine Bibles for over three centuries and for more than seventy-five years has been producing the finest Study Bibles available. There are currently six major Study Bibles available from Oxford, all in a variety of bindings and styles. One or another of them will meet the needs of almost any customer. They are *The Scofield Reference Bible*, *The New Scofield Reference Bible*, *The Pilgrim Study Bible*, *The Oxford NIV Scofield Study Bible*, the *Oxford Study Edition of the New English Bible*, and *The New Oxford Annotated Bible* (RSV text).

### **The Scofield Bible**

Bible commentaries and Bibles with marginal cross-references had been around for some time. But it was only in 1909 that the combination of cross-references, annotations, and text on the same page became a reality. In that year Oxford published the first Bible that truly merited the name "Study Bible": *The Scofield Reference Bible*. It had been developed through many years of study and meditation by Dr. C. I. Scofield, and it immediately established itself as an indispensable Bible study resource.

The original Scofield Bible was updated and improved slightly by Dr. Scofield and a committee of leading evangelical scholars of the time and reissued in 1917. This edition of the Scofield Bible is still available today in a variety of styles from Oxford.

*Audience:* conservative, evangelical

*Features:*

- Background and introductory material
- Doctrinal interpretation and scholarship in footnotes
- Full cross-references
- All aids on page with Scripture text

- Chain-reference system
- Indexes, concordance, maps
- King James Version text

### **The New Scofield Reference Bible**

After more than four decades of use—four decades in which the Scofield Bible had established itself as the most comprehensive and useful Study Bible ever published—some scholars came to feel that advances in knowledge and scholarship indicated the need for a revision. Dr. Scofield had died in the 1920s, and Oxford, in consultation with his literary estate and with leading evangelical scholars, decided to undertake a complete revision. All of the parties were nevertheless determined to remain true to the Scofield tradition. The work took well over a decade, under the able chairmanship of Dr. E. Schuyler English and with the help of Frank E. Gaebelein, William Culbertson, Charles L. Feinberg, Allan A. MacRae, Clarence E. Mason, Jr., Alva J. McClain, Wilbur M. Smith, and John F. Walvoord. It was published in 1967 to wide acclaim and quickly established itself as the premier study Bible among a new generation of readers.

*Audience:* conservative, evangelical

*Features:*

- Full Scofield introductions and notes
- Expanded cross-references
- All aids on page with Scripture text
- Full Scofield chain references
- Word changes to make King James text more comprehensible
- Indexes, concordance, maps

### **The Oxford NIV Scofield Study Bible**

In 1984, Oxford published an edition of *The New Scofield Reference Bible* that used the New International Version translation. It quickly became a leading study Bible in that translation.

*The NIV Scofield*, as it quickly came to be known, was prepared with the help of Dr. Clarence Mason, Dr. Sherrill Babb, and Dr. Paul Karleen of the Philadelphia College of Bible (an institution cofounded by Dr. Scofield). It carefully marries the New Scofield Study System to a contemporary English translation, which is rapidly becoming the translation of choice for many Christians. With the NIV text, the New Scofield Study System is becoming the pre-

mier Study Bible for a new generation of readers and students. It has a contemporary readability with all of the Scofield tradition's depth of scholarship and teaching.

*Audience:* conservative, evangelical; particularly suitable for younger people and new Bible students

*Features:*

- Full Scofield introductions and notes
- Expanded cross-references
- All aids on page with Scripture text
- Full Scofield chain references
- NIV text
- Indexes, concordance, maps

### ***How to Use The New Scofield Reference Bible***

The New Scofield Study System is the most complete and unified Bible study system ever developed. As such, it more than repays the effort necessary to become comfortable with it. It is a coherent, organized approach to the Scriptures that will move you through the Bible in your own way and at your own pace. Each page of *The New Scofield Reference Bible* provides the following aids: cross-references, translator's notes (or clarifications), chain references, background information, doctrinal explication, and in-text headings. Altogether there are 1525 footnotes, 3500 subheads, and 50,000 cross-references.

Because of the wealth of material it presents, the Scofield system seems forbidding. In fact, it is actually so well designed that it is very easy to use and will introduce virtually anyone, novice or expert, to the Scriptures in a fresh way. All of the main study aids appear on the same page as the text they explain. By following the subject chain references you will gain new insight into the development of themes in the Bible; by consulting the cross-references you will bring one part of Scripture to bear on another; by pursuing topics through the notes and introductions you will gradually build up a sense of the Bible's depth of teaching on individual topics. Above all, however, by following the Scofield system you will come to have a real comprehension of the complete interrelatedness and thematic unity of the Scriptures.

There are several ways to approach the Scofield system, but perhaps two would be most useful for an introduction. You may decide to study one book or one part of a book intensively, or you may begin anywhere and let the Scofield materials lead you further into the Bible.



If you decide to study a particular book, begin with its introduction. This will give you necessary information about the author, themes, and major teachings of the book. Then look through the whole text, noting the subdivisions indicated by the headings and getting an idea of its overall structure. As you begin to read the text, refer to the footnotes for information and explanations, and to the center or side columns for cross-references and subject chain references. You can note down cross-references to areas you want to study in greater depth. You may want to pursue some of the subject chain references at the same time, or you may want to leave them and come back to follow them as a separate exercise.

As a second approach, you may choose to begin anywhere and let the study system direct you through the Scriptures. To understand how to do this, you need to understand the subject chain references. These are a chief feature of the Scofield system. Each one looks like this:

*Election (personal): v. 2; Acts 6:5. (Dt. 7:6; I Pet. 5:13)*

Decoded, this means that in verse 2 of the current chapter (Acts 1), a reference appears to the doctrine of personal election (there are also references to corporate election). The next noted reference to this topic is in Acts 6:5. The first reference to it in the Bible as a whole was at Deuteronomy 7:6. The last reference, where you will also find an explanatory note on the doctrine, is at I Peter 5:13.

Armed with the subject chain reference, you can enter the Scriptures almost anywhere and follow a theme through the Bible. By starting at the beginning and going from reference to reference on a given subject, you will experience the unity of the Scriptures at first hand. And by studying the explanatory notes provided for each chain reference topic, you will build up a broad knowledge of the great biblical doctrines. More than seventy different themes are covered by the chain references.

Of course, along the way you will also gain much other Bible knowledge from the Scofield system, just as if you had begun studying one section intensively. At any point along the path you can stop and pursue a topic more thoroughly. By consulting the "Index to Annotations" you can find out where else a topic is treated in the notes; by using the "Index to Selected Topics" you can research related areas; by working with the concordance you can exhaustively pursue one word or theme through the Bible. And for further background there are general introductory articles, maps, tables, and charts.

With its wealth of approaches and depth of coverage, the Scofield system is virtually inexhaustible, a true introduction to the inexhaustible riches of Scripture itself. Yet it is flexible enough to let

you start where you wish and pursue a topic only so long as you wish. You can return to it again and again, as often as necessary, until the great Bible teachings are truly yours.

## **The Pilgrim Study Bible**

After the Scofield Bible had established itself as first among study Bibles, some prominent evangelical scholars and educators began asking themselves what could be done for newcomers to Bible study who might be put off by the Scofield's apparently advanced study materials. These scholars—all of whom were familiar with the Scofield Bible and many of whom were associated with *The New Scofield Reference Bible*—collaborated on the study materials for *The Pilgrim Study Bible*.

*Audience:* conservative, evangelical; young people or beginning Bible students

*Features:*

- Background and introductory material
- Introductions to every book
- Introductions to Old and New Testaments
- Aids on same page with text
- Full cross-references
- Modified self-pronouncing KJV text
- Concordance, index
- Endpaper maps
- Words of Christ in red

## **How to Use The Pilgrim Study Bible**

*The Pilgrim Study Bible* is an excellent resource for younger Bible students and beginners of all ages because the heart of the Pilgrim study system is its simplicity. There is only one place—the footnotes—to consult for information about the text. The footnotes contain definitions of obscure words, translations of currency and measurements, background information, reflections on the meanings of important passages, and cross-references that will amplify the text.

In conjunction with the footnotes, the introductions to each book are useful resources for an overview. Each introduction clearly summarizes the theme and narrative of the book, explains how it relates to the rest of the Bible, and concludes with a concise outline of the text. This outline is expanded and embedded within the text, thus breaking up long passages of Scripture into smaller and more

manageable narrative or thematic units. Within the Gospels, this outline also provides a harmony of the Gospel narratives.

Let's say there's a particular passage you would like to know more about. Using the introduction and the outline subheadings, you can find out how that passage fits into the book—Gospel, Epistle, Prophet, or whatever—of which it is a part, and what its place is in the Bible as a whole. Consult the footnotes for explanation and background. Check parallel passages and cross-references for added meanings.

If there is a star next to a word in the passage you are studying, this means that the topic is treated elsewhere within the notes. To find these references, turn to the "Index to Introductions and Notes" and look up the word. The index will list all the places in which that topic is treated, and you can gain further insight by pursuing the topic through the Scriptures.

Finally, make use of the general introductions, the endpaper maps, and the concordance to lead you further into the biblical text. *The Pilgrim Study Bible* can provide an excellent foundation for a lifetime of Bible study.

### **The New Oxford Annotated Bible**

The Revised Standard Version translation, sponsored by the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., was the first major modern English version to be published after World War II. It was also the first to add the apocryphal or deuterocanonical books, and is still the only major translation to include the books of 3 and 4 Maccabees and Psalm 151, which are accepted as Scripture by the Orthodox churches.

The result is that the RSV translation provides the most generally available "Common" Bible for the whole Christian Church today. If your customers are interested in reading what Roman Catholic or Greek Orthodox believers hold as Scripture—or if your store serves an area that is Catholic or Orthodox—then you would do well to stock one or another version of the complete RSV. It is a reference that belongs on everyone's shelf in these days of ecumenical dialogue and common action.

The RSV is available from Oxford in *The New Oxford Annotated Bible*. This edition, produced under the editorial guidance of Professor Bruce M. Metzger and the late Herbert G. May, contains helpful materials prepared by a number of biblical scholars. By far the most complete study Bible available is *The New Oxford Annotated Bible with the Apocrypha—Expanded Edition*, which

contains the complete text of the RSV "Common" Bible, fully annotated.

*Audience:* mainline Protestant, Catholic, Orthodox: students, Bible study groups; moderate to liberal orientation

*Features:*

- Introductory essays providing scholarly background
- Introductions to every book
- Available with and without Apocrypha
- Full annotations, keyed to text by narrative units
- Cross-references in footnotes
- Complete Oxford Bible maps
- Imprimatur for Roman Catholic use

### ***How to Use The New Oxford Annotated Bible***

The Bible study system in *The New Oxford Annotated Bible* has many advantages over rival systems. It strongly encourages contextual reading instead of verse-by-verse reading. Biblical teachings are firmly rooted in their contexts, within their immediate passages and in the Bible as a whole. Additionally, the *NOAB* provides well over 100 pages of scholarly aids, plus individual book introductions and annotations. It is comprehensive enough to give you a good start in Bible study yet concise enough not to be bewildering for the beginner.

At the bottom of each page of the *NOAB* are explanatory footnotes related to the text on that page. These notes are grouped in paragraphs under a heading that specifies which verses are covered and their general content. A passage of the Bible is thereby given which contains, say, a parable or story in the Gospels or historical books, a single thought in an epistle or prophet, and so on. Within the note, further subdivisions treat shorter passages or individual verses. They amplify the thoughts expressed, give background material, point out parallel passages, and list cross-references to other areas of the Scriptures that may shed light on the passage.

To make full use of the *NOAB* system, find the Bible verse or passage you wish to study. Look at the bottom of the page to find the extent of the scriptural context. Now read the entire passage, referring to the notes at the foot of the page for clarification of obscure points and guidance on the unfolding meaning of the passage. You will thereby have the whole immediate context of the passage you are studying. Check cross-references, the surrounding units, and the introduction to the book to see if they have any bearing on your passage. And consult the "Index to Annotations" to see if any topic is treated elsewhere.

For further background and understanding, don't neglect the maps, the tables and charts, and the general essays (which provide an overview of Biblical history, archeology, and criticism). By pursuing a topic through its contexts in Scripture and in the study system, you will gain a mastery of the biblical text that can be won in no other way.

### **The New English Bible with the Apocrypha— Oxford Study Edition**

Unlike the RSV, which was a revision in the King James Version tradition, the New English Bible was planned from the start as a completely new translation. It therefore brings a freshness to the biblical text that can make reading the Bible an even more rewarding experience. The *Oxford Study Edition*, like the *New Oxford Annotated Bible*, has study aids prepared by a committee of prominent biblical scholars; these scholars were deliberately chosen to represent not only Protestant and Catholic traditions but Judaism as well. This provides a much-needed breadth to the notes on the Hebrew Scriptures.

*Audience:* mainline Protestant and Catholic; college students, particularly in courses on "The Bible as Literature"; moderate to liberal

#### *Features:*

- Background materials
- Introductions to each book
- Apocrypha included
- Full annotations, keyed to text by narrative units
- Cross-references in footnotes
- Complete Oxford Bible maps
- Available in paperbound college text edition
- Imprimatur for Roman Catholic use

The study system in *The New English Bible—Oxford Study Edition* follows the arrangement of *The New Oxford Annotated Bible*. The same procedures may therefore be followed for its most effective use.

## ***VI. All About Bible Manufacturing***

As a salesperson you should know what makes a Bible a quality product and, in turn, be able to explain this to your customer. You should know how the high *price* of a Bible is a reflection of its real *value*. If you are acquainted with the stages of manufacturing, you will be in a position to point out the most important printing and binding features and show them to best advantage. The production of a quality Bible involves many operations. Many of these are still performed by hand by experts.

Leather Bible manufacturing is done in three major stages: (1) the preparation of the printed pages, (2) the preparation of the covers, and (3) the actual binding process, when pages and covers are joined to make the finished book. Cloth and paperback Bibles are produced in the same manner as trade books but with a few added features to strengthen the binding.

### **Preparation of Pages**

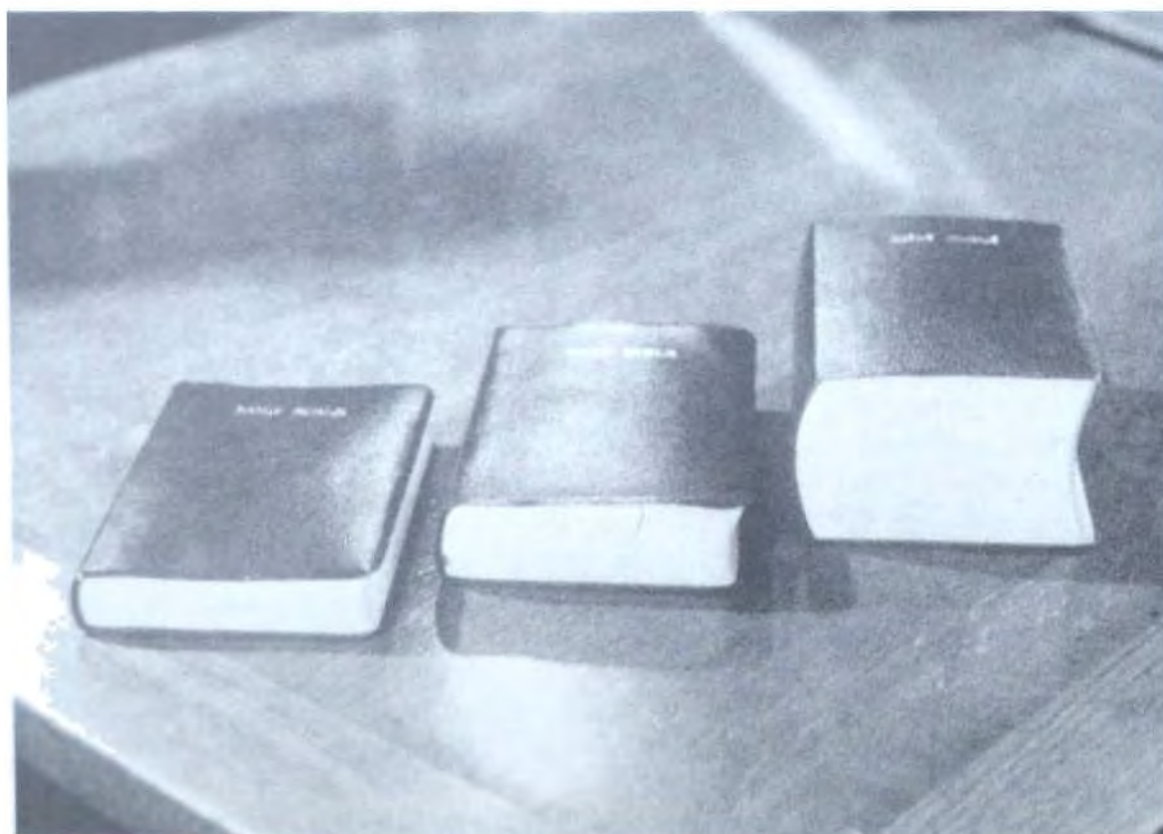
*Phototypesetting:* Here Bible manufacturing begins. The text is keyed into a computer console; the operator also enters computer codes that determine the different type faces, type sizes, and other design elements. The console is connected to a computer-driven typesetting machine which produces photographic quality pages. These pages are used to make the printing plates.

*Paper thickness:* Three Bibles of equal length printed on papers of differing thickness. On the left is a Bible printed on very thin "Oxford India" paper; in the center is one printed on ordinary Bible paper; on the right is one printed on standard book paper. Since Bibles are regularly over 1000 pages long (three or four times the length of the average novel), a particularly thin sheet is required.

*The wet end of a Fourdrinier paper machine:* A pulp solution of one part paper fibers to 200 parts water, plus other ingredients (whiteners to make the paper more opaque and additives to make it more durable) is in a tank at the far end of the picture. Many

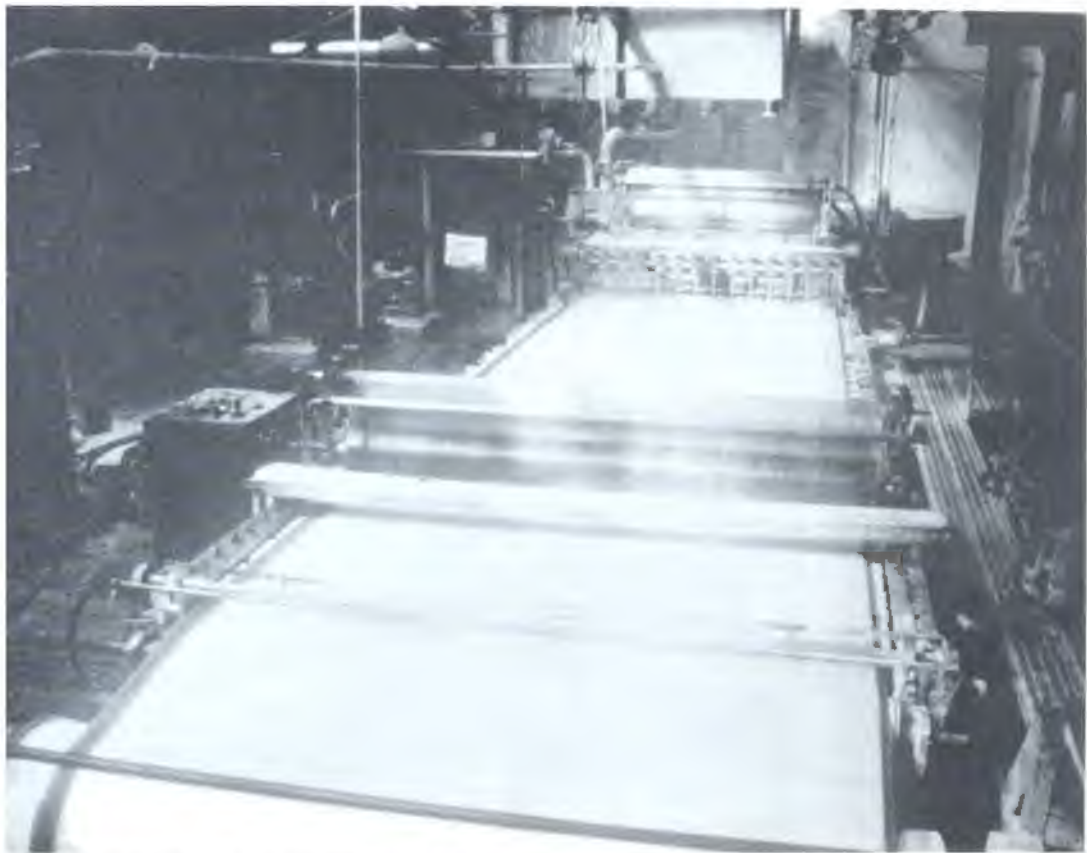


Phototypesetting



The same Bible printed on three different thicknesses of paper





The wet end of the paper machine

Bible papers are acid-free, which means they will last much longer than ordinary book paper.

A side view shows the wet pulp being deposited onto a finely woven thin wire mesh belt, which oscillates as it travels the length of the machine. The water is shaken loose from the pulp and drips out by force of gravity.

*The dry end of the paper machine:* The paper enters at the left, after most of the water has been removed, and is carried around a series of heated cylinders in a serpentine path, so that both sides of the paper come into contact with cylinders at various points. The gentle heat bakes out the remaining water and flattens and smooths the paper surface.

*Printing.* In recent years Bibles in this country have been printed by a process called web offset. The presses are adjusted to accommodate the extra-thin Bible paper. The paper, which is fed into the press from large rolls, is printed simultaneously on both sides.

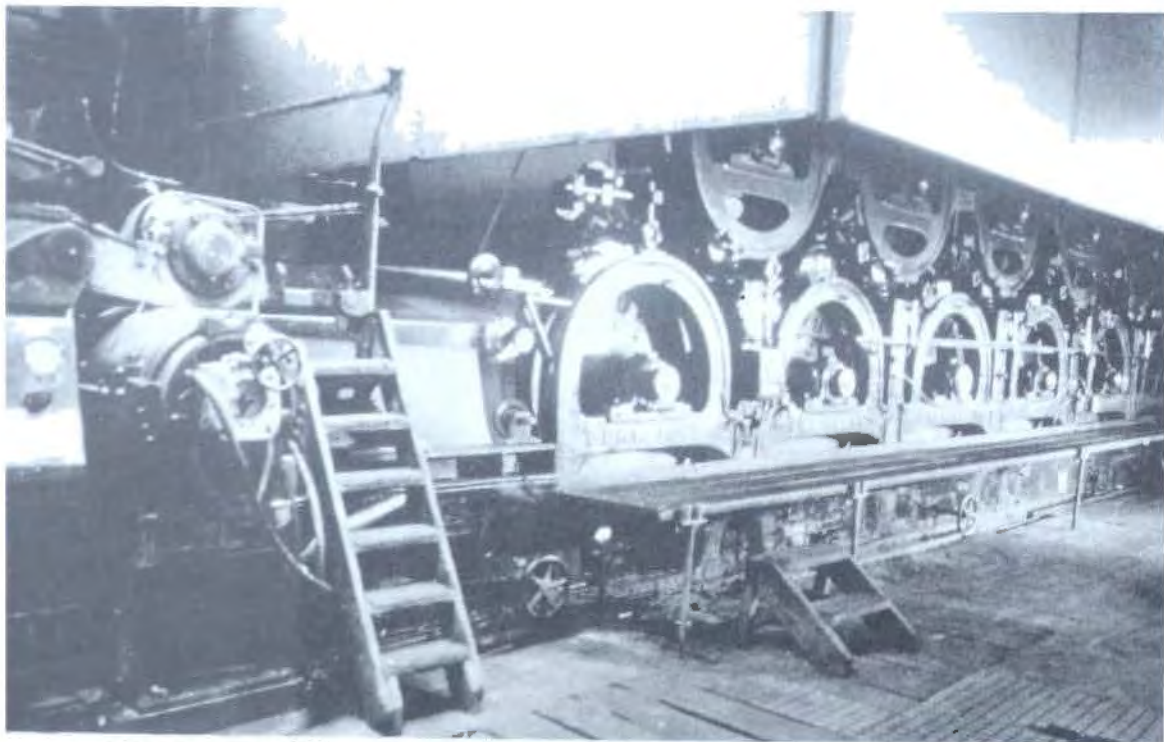
*Folding.* Before the paper leaves a web-offset press, it is folded into sections of 32, 48, or 64 pages. These sections are called signatures.

*Gathering.* The gathering machine is comprised of a long row of

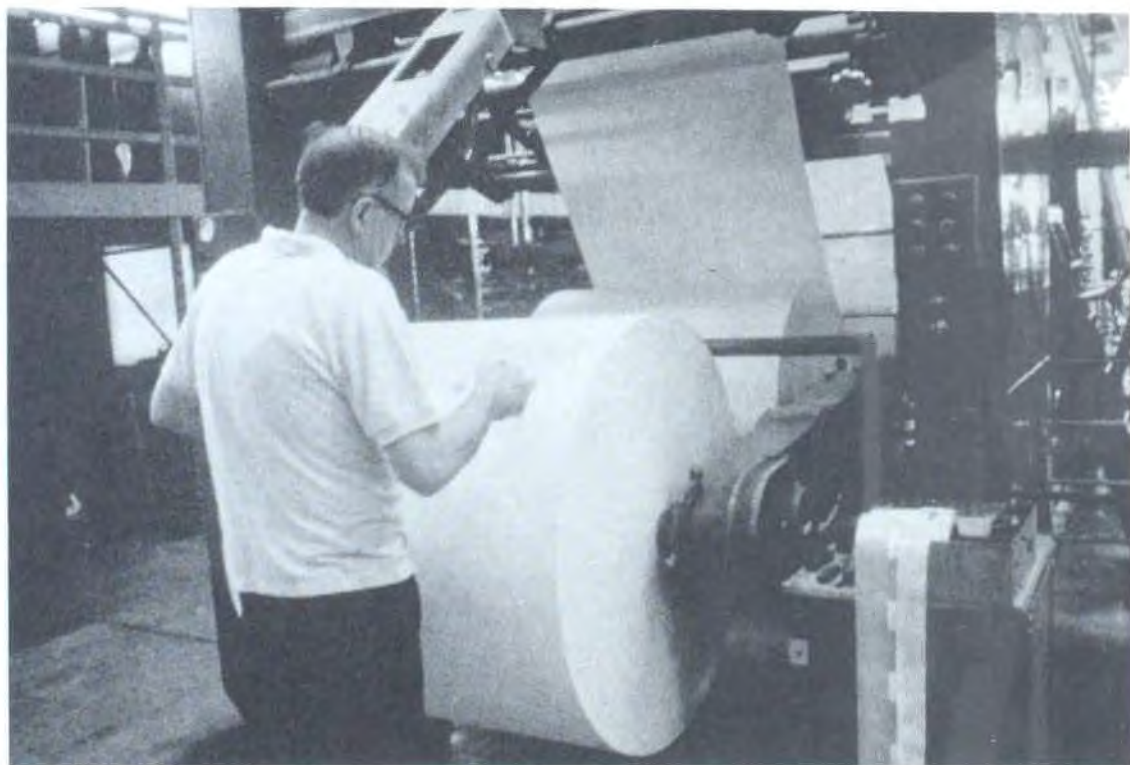




**The Fourdrinier wire belt**



**The dry end of the paper machine**



**Loading paper onto the web press**



**Hand-collating signatures**





Reinforcement by whipstitching

stations at which the individual signatures are stacked and then collated in the correct sequence to make up the book.

*Reinforcement.* In leather Bibles the first and last signatures are sewn (whipstitched) to the presentation page and maps or endpapers for reinforcement. These stitches show and should not be considered defective manufacturing. In cloth Bibles a thin strip of cloth is wrapped around the first and last signatures.

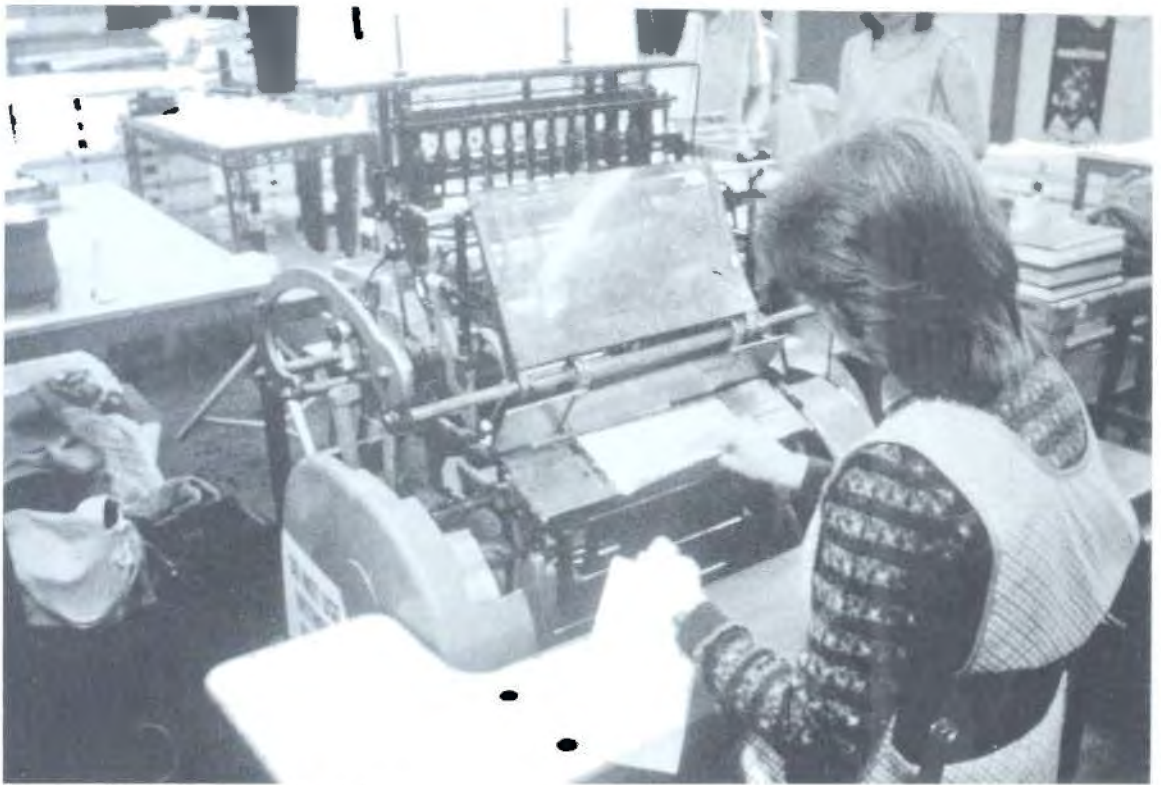
*Sewing.* The gathered signatures are sewn, either on a hand-fed machine or automatically, along their back edges to fasten the complete volume and produce the book block.

*Smashing.* The sewn sheets destined for leather books are placed under several hundred tons of pressure to remove air and thus make the pages lie perfectly flat and reduce the bulk of the book to a minimum.

*Trimming.* Then the book blocks are trimmed to size on three sides under a guillotine or single-knife machine.

*Round-corning.* Once trimmed, the sheets are placed cater-cornered in a machine that quickly rounds head- and foot-front corners.

There are two methods of gilding: by hand or automatically. If the Bible is hand-gilded, the following procedures take place.



Hand-fed smyth sewing

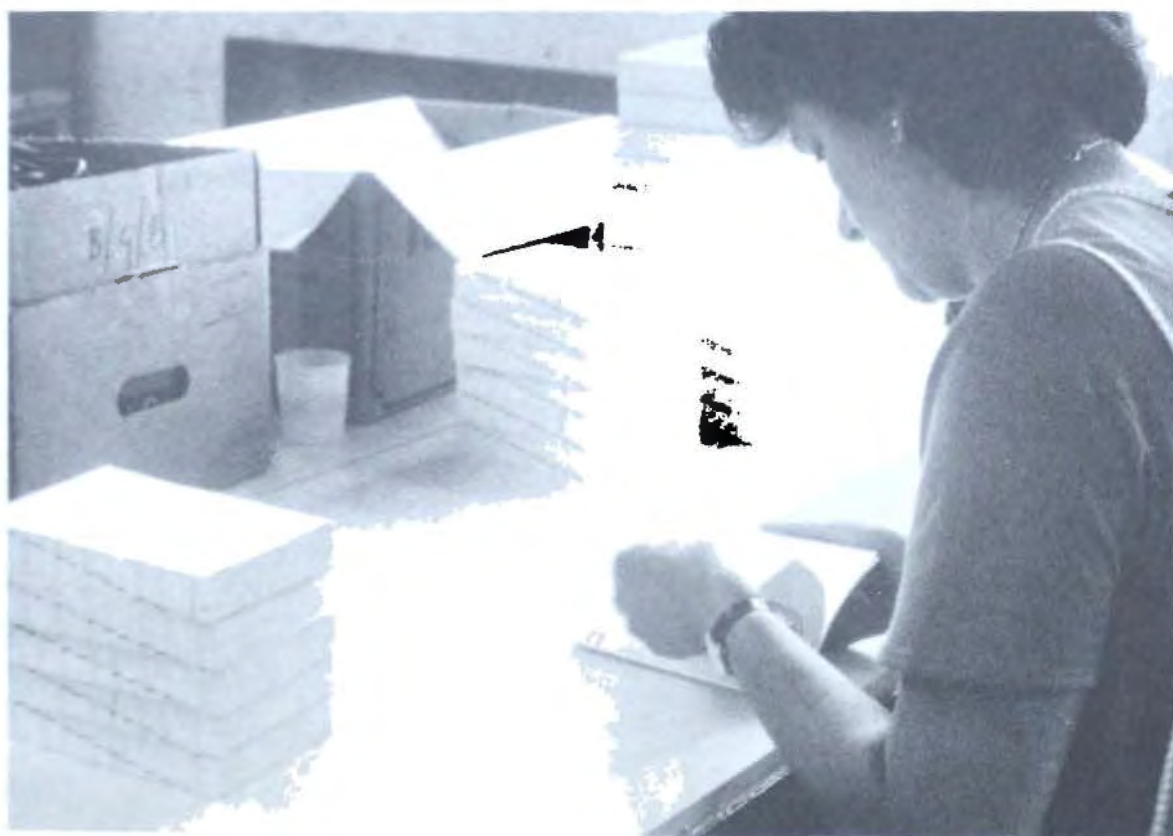


Smashing





**Trimming**



**Pregilding inspection**



Machine gilding

*Sanding.* The page edges are meticulously sanded to create the smoothest possible surface, then spread with an adhesive solution called sizing, which causes the gold or silver foil to adhere.

*Burnishing.* The edges are rubbed vigorously with an agate tool to produce a high sheen.

*Gilding.* Genuine gold leaf, or a metallic facsimile, is bonded under heat to the page edges by hand.

*Opening.* After the gilding process is completed, each book is opened and the pages fanned to break the foil bond.

If the gilding is done on a machine, the entire process takes place at one station. Each of the three outside edges of the Bible must be fed into the machine.

*Rounding and backing.* The pages are placed in a machine that applies pressure by means of a roller to round the spine and curve in the front edges. This allows the book to be opened with greater ease and adds to its life.

*Lining up.* Headbands and ribbon markers are added, and then coats of glue, special paper tubes or paper strips, and cloth (crash) are applied to the spine for added strength.

### Preparation of Covers

*Clicking.* The leather skin (or section of other material) is cut to size with a die, or metal pattern, to begin to produce the cover.





Lining up: Adding crash, headbands and ribbon markers



Clicking



Skiving

*Skiving.* A quarter-inch border around the edge of the cover is pared down to paper thinness, and the corners of the cover are pinked to make it easier to fold the edges inward and give a neat finished appearance to the inside cover.

*Lining.* There are two ways this can be done: lined to the edge and lined to the square. Lined to the edge is a more involved process and is reserved for deluxe styles, which are usually leather lined. To put it briefly, the lining is attached to the cover before the book is bound. The outer edges of the cover are turned inward and folded over the lining. In other words, the lining goes *under* the in-turned edges of the cover. The corners of the cover edges are pleated around the turns. Flaps of the lining along the spine are turned back, and the lined cover is then ready for the next two stages, described below. This gives a stronger binding since the cover is attached to the book block over the whole inside surface.

Lined to the square is a less elaborate procedure used on Bibles lined with simulated leather or, in the case of hardcover books, with paper. At the reinforcement stage, four pages of the lining materials are attached to the front and back of the book at the hinge of the binding. The cover is prepared without the lining, and, after stamping, is joined to the book.

*Stamping.* The title of the Bible and rules and other ornamenta-





Turning in a lined to the square Bible

tion, if any, are embossed on the spine and sometimes on the front cover. A gold roll or gold fillet may be stamped on the inside covers. Genuine 23-carat gold, or (more often) a metallic facsimile of gold or silver, is used.

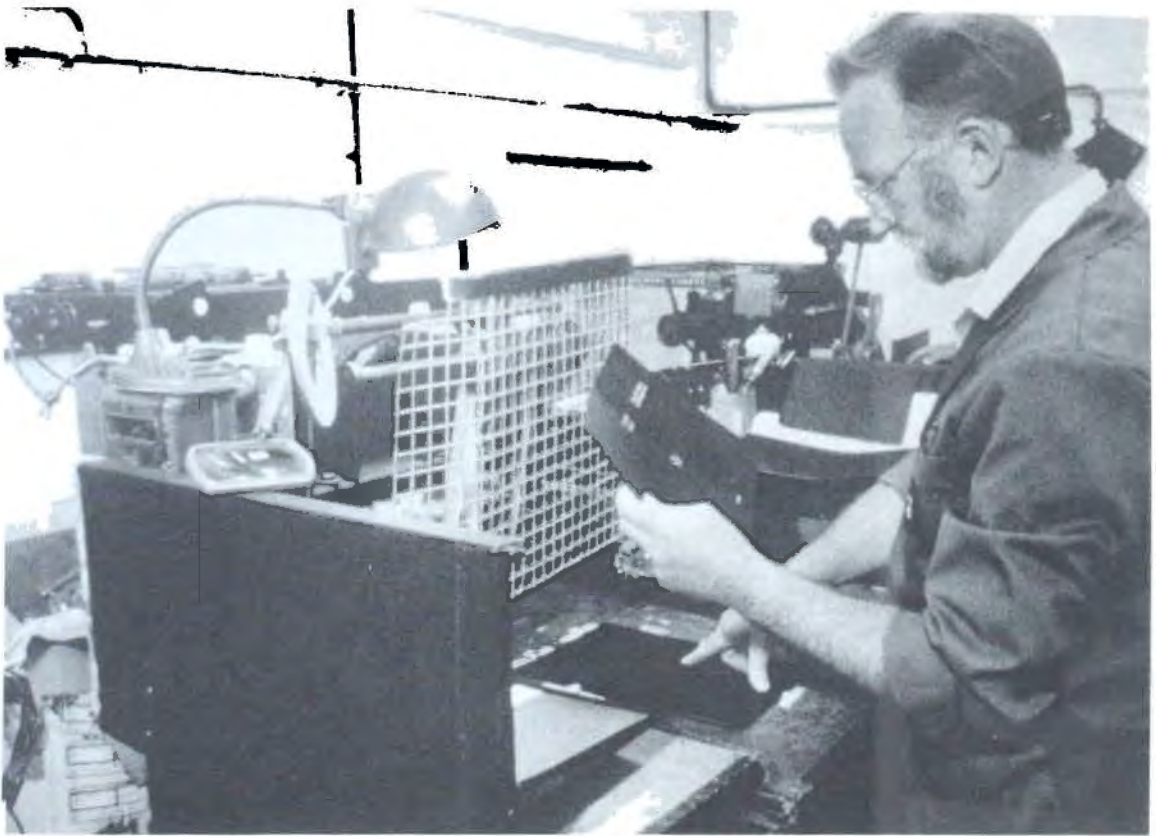
### **Binding**

*Casing in.* On Bibles lined to the edge, the flaps of the leather lining are glued to the outside of the front and back endpapers. To conceal this, a sheet of duplex lining material is glued over the flaps to the endpapers. The cover's flap or hinge therefore is apparent and not to be considered defective.

On Bibles lined to the square, flaps of crash attached to the back of the book at the lining up stage are glued to the cover, and then the outer lining sheet, front and back, is glued down *over* the in-turned edges on the inside cover. The lining stops short of the outer edge of the cover at a point called the square.

*Setting.* Bibles are set to dry for twenty-four hours or more after casing in.

*Inspecting.* All Bibles are carefully checked for binding defects before they are wrapped and placed in individual boxes.



Cover stamping



Casing in a lined to the square Bible





Setting to dry



Final inspection

## Care of the Bible—Do's and Don'ts

It is very important to inform your customer that his or her Bible must be properly cared for in order to give long service. A flier containing instructions is packed with each Oxford Bible. This tells the owner to take the following precautions.

*Don't* open a new Bible suddenly, since this may cause the first and last signatures to break.

*Do* open the Bible carefully the first time or two. Fan the pages to break the gilding bond. Place its spine against a flat surface, open the covers, and gently press down a few leaves at a time, first on one side, and then the other, working toward the center of the volume. This will loosen the binding properly so that it will give good service.

*Don't* keep the Bible where there is excessive dry heat (which dries out the leather and binding glue) or moisture (which may cause mold on leather, soften glue, and damage gold lettering and page edges). Moist heat is particularly damaging to bonded and imitation leather bindings, since the cover material is latex-based.

*Do* keep it in a place where the atmospheric conditions are moderate.

*Don't* take your Bible out in the rain, since moisture will spot the gilding and eventually cause it to come off.

*Don't* neglect the leather binding.

*Do* use a leather preservative such as lexol or saddle soap about once every six months. Clean white bindings carefully using white leather dressing or a clean cloth which has been dipped in mild soap suds and wrung out.

## ***VII. How Does Oxford Help the Bookseller?***

The publisher is prepared to provide many forms of assistance. At Oxford the following staff members in particular are ready to serve you.

### **Sales Representatives**

Assigned to particular territories, they call on bookstores once or more each season to take your order. Since they also keep an inventory record, they can make recommendations about stock. They show samples of new Bible styles, make arrangements for promotion and cooperative advertising, and report on your opinions and suggestions to the sales manager.

### **Sales Manager**

Based in the New York office, the sales manager keeps you informed—either directly by mail or telephone or indirectly through the sales representatives—of major developments. These generally concern new editions and styles; special offers; and changes in policy, terms, prices, and discounts. The sales manager is also available to help when a special need or problem arises.

### **Sales Promotion and Advertising Staff**

Their function is to support your efforts with advertising and provide you with materials to help you attract customers to your store. Twice a year, before the spring and fall selling seasons, they inform you by mail and through the sales representatives of major advertising scheduled and promotion materials available. Typical are the following.

*Statement enclosures and circulars.* Illustrated advertising pieces that feature new or leading editions and binding styles. Available in

reasonable quantities, they can also be imprinted with the name of your store for you to mail or to hand out to your customers.

*Display material for windows and counters.* Posters, window streamers, racks, and other point-of-sale items.

*Cooperative advertising allowance.* Provided to advertise Oxford Bibles but done in the name of the retail outlet. The advertising may appear in newspapers and magazines and on radio and television. Co-op credit is also available for printing costs (not mailing and postage costs) of a proportional share of the production of the dealer's own catalog, circular, or sales letter and for display materials such as posters, racks, electrical signs, or any other reasonable and practical method and material the dealer might wish to use. Details are available from the publisher.

*Radio and television scripts for cooperative advertising.* Usually for 30- and 60-second spots on local radio and TV stations.

*Prepared ads for cooperative advertising.* Provided in camera-ready form for offset and as mats for letterpress printing, usually featuring new editions and styles.

*Catalog material.* Includes glossy photographs and copy.

In addition to providing these bookstore aids, Oxford schedules advertising each season to announce new styles and to remind readers of major editions in our line. These advertisements are run in magazines of general interest, religious periodicals, and newspapers. The prospective buyer is always referred to the bookseller.

## **Customer Service and Shipping Departments**

As a bookstore employee, you realize that it is vital to the success of your operation to get your orders processed as swiftly and as accurately as possible. If you need assistance, you can call on our customer service department, which is located in our business office and warehouse facility in Fair Lawn, New Jersey. The staff members of this department are responsible for taking telephone orders and answering inquiries about any orders that have previously been placed, shipped, or billed. They also provide information on stock availability and prices and on opening a new account. It will also help you to get the best service from the publisher if you understand some of the procedures involved in handling orders and making shipments, and if you follow these recommendations.

*Mail orders.* Send them to our Fair Lawn address, not to our New York office (where editorial, advertising and promotion, and sales departments are located).

*Phone orders.* If you are phoning in an order, use these numbers: (201) 796-8000 or the New York tie line, (212) 564-6680; or telex

130479. Make your call *early in the day* if possible so that your order will get into that night's billing cycle on our computer. (If an item is out of stock, the computer puts the date new stock is due on the invoice and back orders automatically, unless you instruct us otherwise.) The computer issues an invoice, which is passed to our warehouse, where your order is assembled, packed, and shipped. Please remember, when ordering Bibles, to request only those items listed in our current catalog. If a style is no longer listed, this means it has been discontinued and is no longer available.

*Time needed to prepare order for shipping.* Allow two or three working days from the time we receive your order until it is shipped. (If lettering or thumb indexing to order is requested on one or more Bibles, we will hold the entire order until this special service is completed. This means a day or two longer, under normal circumstances.)

*Means of shipping.* This depends on the weight of your order. We normally use one of the following: (1) Parcel Post (a Post Office substation on our premises expedites service; Parcel Post Special Handling is available on request), (2) United Parcel Service (pickups are made once a day, although we do not use it outside the Northeast), (3) United Parcel Blue Label (an air service used if you request it, provided there is an airport in the receiving town), and (4) motor freight (for shipping efficiency we have to limit pickups to just a few trucking lines; although we would like to comply with your request to use a specific line, we cannot if the line is not on our list).

*Time needed for shipping.* In estimating this, you can probably best be guided by your own experience. If you feel that more time than seems reasonable has elapsed, call customer service.

*Inquiring about an order.* If you find it necessary to call our customer service department to check on an order, the matter will be expedited if you give us as much information as possible, such as (1) your order number, (2) date of order, (3) manner in which order was placed (salesperson, phone, mail), (4) our invoice number and date. If you are making this kind of inquiry, we invite you to call collect.

*Returns of Bibles with manufacturing defects.* If your customer returns a Bible to your store claiming a manufacturing defect, send the Bible to Fair Lawn. If we find the complaint justified, we'll replace the Bible.

*Repairing worn Bibles.* If customers have Bibles they want repaired, advise them that we do not provide this service. If there is no bindery in your area to which you can refer them, we shall be happy to supply them with names, but it could be more costly than the price of a new Bible.

## VIII. Glossary of Bible Terms\*

### Bible Editions

*Annotated.* Includes study notes.

*Award.* A text Bible designed for presentation from a church, Sunday school, and so on. Usually contains maps and other study aids.

*Baby's.* Gift Bibles to commemorate births, often bound in pastel colors.

*Bride's.* Usually hand-sized Bibles with special editions for recording wedding and family information. Bound in traditional white.

*Calendarized.* Text includes supposed dates of Biblical events.

*Catholic.* Includes the deuterocanonical/apocryphal books and often an imprimatur indicating it to be officially authorized by high Roman Catholic Church officials.

*Center-column.* A Reference Bible with the references in a column in the center of each page.

*Chain-Reference.* A special Reference Bible in which the references are keyed to a category index.

*Children's.* A text Bible often with simple study aids, maps, illustrations, and so on.

*Christian Life.* A New Testament with master outlines and study notes to help in evangelistic work.

*Christian Worker's.* A New Testament with a reference system to help in evangelistic work.

*Chronological.* A Bible with the text arranged in the supposed order in which its events happened.

*Concordance.* Normally a Reference Bible that contains a concordance, an alphabetical index of principal names and key words and phrases showing their book, chapter, and verse in the Bible.

*Counselor's.* A New Testament indexed to topics especially used in counseling.

*Criswell.* Study Bible with notes by Dr. W. A. Criswell.

*Desk.* A large Bible suitable for pulpit or family use.

*Dictionary Concordance.* A Bible that has a combination Bible dictionary, concordance, and subject index all in one alphabetical sequence.

\*Used by permission of Spring Arbor Distributors.



**Family.** A large Bible containing family record pages and often material for family devotions.

**Gift or gift and award.** See *Award*.

**Harper.** A recent Study Bible edited by Dr. Harold Lindsell.

**Heritage.** A Reference Bible edited by Rev. Charles H. H. Wright.

**Imperial.** A particular Reference Bible produced by Thomas Nelson Publishers.

**Interlinear.** A Greek New Testament with a literal English translation for each word or phrase.

**Key.** A New Testament with Psalms that has a system of topical sub-heads to help understand key passages.

**Kirban.** A Reference Bible with extensive notes by Salem Kirban.

**Klassen.** A calendarized Study Bible. See *Calendarized*.

**Lectern.** A large Bible with large print suitable for pulpit use.

**Library.** Inexpensive, sturdy hardcover Bibles used in libraries or church pews.

**Lindsell.** A Study Bible with notes by Dr. Harold Lindsell.

**Looseleaf.** An edition with a looseleaf binder which allows readers to write in their own notes right next to each passage.

**Marked.** A type of Reference Bible that uses color-coded highlighting for certain categories.

**Masonic.** Includes special section on Freemasonry.

**Master.** A particularly large Study Bible.

**Master Art.** Includes full-color reproductions of paintings by the Old Masters.

**Open.** A recent Study Bible featuring extensive subject index, notes, and study guides.

**Parallel.** A Bible with the text of two or more versions printed side by side.

**Personal Worker's.** A New Testament with Psalms that has a reference system to help in personal evangelism.

**Pew.** See *Library*.

**Pronouncing.** Indicates pronunciation of difficult names. Also called *self-pronouncing*.

**Pulpit.** See *Lectern*.

**Red-letter.** Words attributed to Christ are printed in red letters.  
**Reference.** The text contains cross-references to related Scripture passages, either in a column, in footnotes, or within the verse.  
**Rice.** A Reference Bible with notes by Dr. John R. Rice.  
**Ryrie.** A Study Bible with notes by Dr. Charles C. Ryrie.

**Saint Joseph.** An edition of the Roman Catholic New American Bible.  
**Scofield.** A particularly famous Reference Bible by Rev. C. I. Scofield heading a team of other scholars. Available in two editions: the original 1917 edition and a new edition revised by a group of scholars headed by Dr. E. Schuyler English.

**Side-column.** A Reference Bible with the references in columns on the sides of each page.

**Soul Winner's.** A New Testament that contains step-by-step instructions for personal evangelism as well as a chain-reference system.

**Student's.** Has study articles and aids especially for use in the classroom.

**Study.** Has many extra features to help better understand the Bible, possibly including a dictionary, concordance, references, and other study aids.

**Teacher's.** Contains study aids especially useful to teachers, usually including a concordance, a dictionary, maps, and other material.

**Text.** Contains only the Bible text, no reference material.

**Thompson.** The first chain-reference Bible. Edited by Dr. Frank C. Thompson and revised and expanded three times.

**Verse-reference.** A Reference Bible with the references contained within the corresponding verse.

**Wide-margin.** Generous margins on both sides of each page allow much room for personal notes.

**Young Reader's.** Text Bible with illustrations and a special section of reading aids geared to the youngest Bible reader.

## **Binding Materials**

**Berkshire Leather.** Selected, high-quality pigskin, with a smooth, even grain, especially tanned to enhance its appearance and durability.

**Bonded Leather or Genuine Bonded Leather.** A high-quality material made of genuine leather fibers bonded with latex.

**Buckram.** A rich natural cloth, often hand-detailed.

**Buffalo Leather.** Tanned leather from domesticated land and water buffalo of the Far East. Highly durable and very handsome.

**Buksyn.** A durable imitation leather made from DuPont Tyvek.

*Calfskin.* Very supple, luxurious leather made from the skin of young cattle. Characterized by distinctive grain and fiber structure.

*Chevo.* A coated synthetic material, both attractive and durable.

*Cloth.* Standard binding material, cotton fabric often coated with protective plastic varnish, is applied to hard boards, producing a stiff, durable cover.

*Cordoban.* A high-quality, extremely durable reconstituted material made from 100 percent leather.

*Cowhide.* A very strong, soft, long-wearing leather made from the hide of a cow. Very popular.

*Durable Soft Cover.* A flexible synthetic material that combines strength and durability.

*Durabond.* An extremely durable new synthetic material that won't crack, tear, or peel.

*East India Calf.* Young Asian water buffalo, finished with a highly polished grained surface. Long-wearing and luxurious in appearance.

*Feora Bonded Leather.* A highly durable, attractive, flexible bonded leather virtually undetectable from most top grain leather.

*Flexible Denim Finish.* A simulated denim with pliable sacking, which creates a soft denim appearance.

*French Morocco.* A medium-quality leather from sheepskin. Soft, flexible, and attractive. Needs special care to prevent cracking and drying. Can be embossed in various grains.

*Genuine Leather.* Natural leather cut from cowhide or pigskin especially selected and tanned for bookbinding.

*Genuine Morocco or Morocco.* Comes from the skins of Indian goats. Thicker, less apt to dry, and longer wearing than sheepskin (French Morocco). One of the most luxurious and durable of all book leathers.

*Imitation Leather.* A cloth- or paper-base material that has been chemically impregnated and/or plastic-coated for durability and grained to look like leather.

*Indian Calfskin.* Water buffalo leather with a particular grain.

*Kivar.* A durable, plastic-coated impregnated cellulose-base material.

*Leatherflex.* A latex-impregnated fibrous base coated with tough plastic. Resembles leather but is washable and resists soiling, cracking, scuffing, and scratching.

*Leather-grain vinyl.* A durable synthetic material pleasing to the hand. Grained to closely resemble leather.

*Legostre.* A type of grain embossed on leather resembling Ostrich leg.

*Lexotone.* A strong, flexible latex-bonded cellulose-based material that will outwear a paperback binding; also used as imitation leather.

*Moroccoette.* A very durable paper- or cloth-based imitation leather.

*Natural Morocco.* Genuine Morocco with a natural grain worked up by hand. One of the very best of all Bible binding leathers.

*Oasis Grain Calfskin.* Water buffalo leather with a particular grain.

*Ostrileg Calfskin.* A highly attractive leather embossed with an unusual and elegant ostrich-skin grain.

*Permaleather.* A very durable cloth-based imitation leather.

*Persian Grain Leather.* High-quality sheepskin with a fine Morocco grain. Soft and flexible.

*Persian Morocco.* A medium-quality leather from the hides of hair sheep, usually embossed in one of a variety of grains.

*Pigskin, Aniline gloss.* A durable leather especially treated to produce a high sheen.

*Pin Seal Morocco.* A very fine-grain genuine Morocco.

*Plastic.* A flexible vinyl material that resists mildew and cracking.

*Rexine.* An imitation leather with a cloth base. Soft, flexible, and durable.

*Sheepskin.* See *French Morocco*.

*Simulated Leather.* See *Imitation Leather*.

*Skivertex.* A durable, latex-impregnated cellulose-based imitation leather.

*Split Grain Cowhide.* Leather from a lower level of the hide than top grain and of lesser quality.

*Top Grain Cowhide.* Leather from the top or outside of a hide.

*Vinyl.* A tough synthetic material, both durable and attractive.

*Water Buffalo Calfskin.* See *East India Calf*.

## **Binding Styles**

*Board Covers.* A binding with stiff covers, made by mounting cloth, leather, or other material over bookbinder's board.

*Button-Flap.* A pocketbook-style binding with an extended back cover

that overlaps and snap-fastens to the front. Helps protect Bible from dirt and wear.

*Cloth.* See *Board Covers*.

*Divinity Circuit.* A flexible binding whose cover edges meet when the book is closed. Originally designed to protect the page edges.

*Flush Cut.* A cover style often used on inexpensive Bibles, with the covers cut flush so they don't project beyond the page edges.

*Half-Circuit.* Smaller overlap than divinity circuit. The cover edges do not quite meet when the Bible is closed.

*Library.* The covers project only slightly beyond the page edges, only one-eighth of an inch or so. Does not refer to flexibility.

*Limp.* See *Library*.

*Over Boards.* See *Board Covers*.

*Overlapping.* See *Divinity Circuit*.

*Padded.* A limp binding using a thin layer of foam under the cover, giving it a cushioned feel.

*Pew.* See *Library*.

*Semi-limp.* See *Half-Circuit*.

*Semi-overlapping.* See *Half-Circuit*.

*Snap-Flap.* See *Button-Flap*.

*Zipper.* An overlapping binding with a zipper for closing the covers completely. Not only protects the Bible but also provides safekeeping for notes and such.

## **Paper Types**

*Bible.* A strong, opaque paper used in many low- to medium-priced Bibles.

*India.* Thinner and of higher quality than Bible paper. Strong and durable.

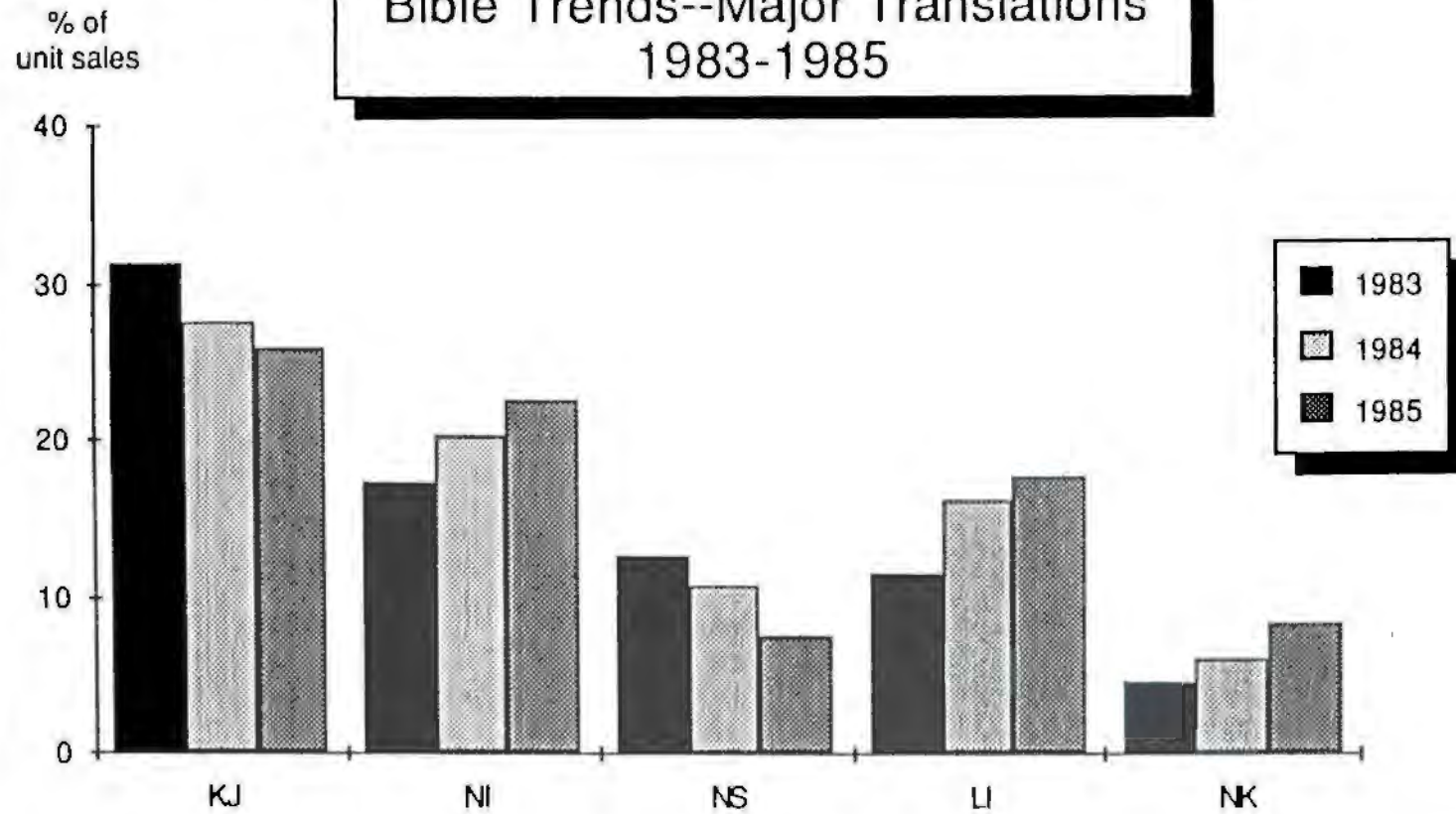


## ***IX. Appendix***

These charts rank Bible translations over three years' time on the basis of unit sales through Spring Arbor Distributors, a major Christian wholesale company, with bookstore customers throughout the United States. While there are regional variations in translation popularity, the data reflect trends nationally. And, while more translations of the Bible are available now than ever before, just five of them—those on the "Major translations" chart—account for eighty per cent of Bible sales (units) at Spring Arbor.

Charts provided courtesy of Spring Arbor Distributors

## Bible Trends--Major Translations 1983-1985

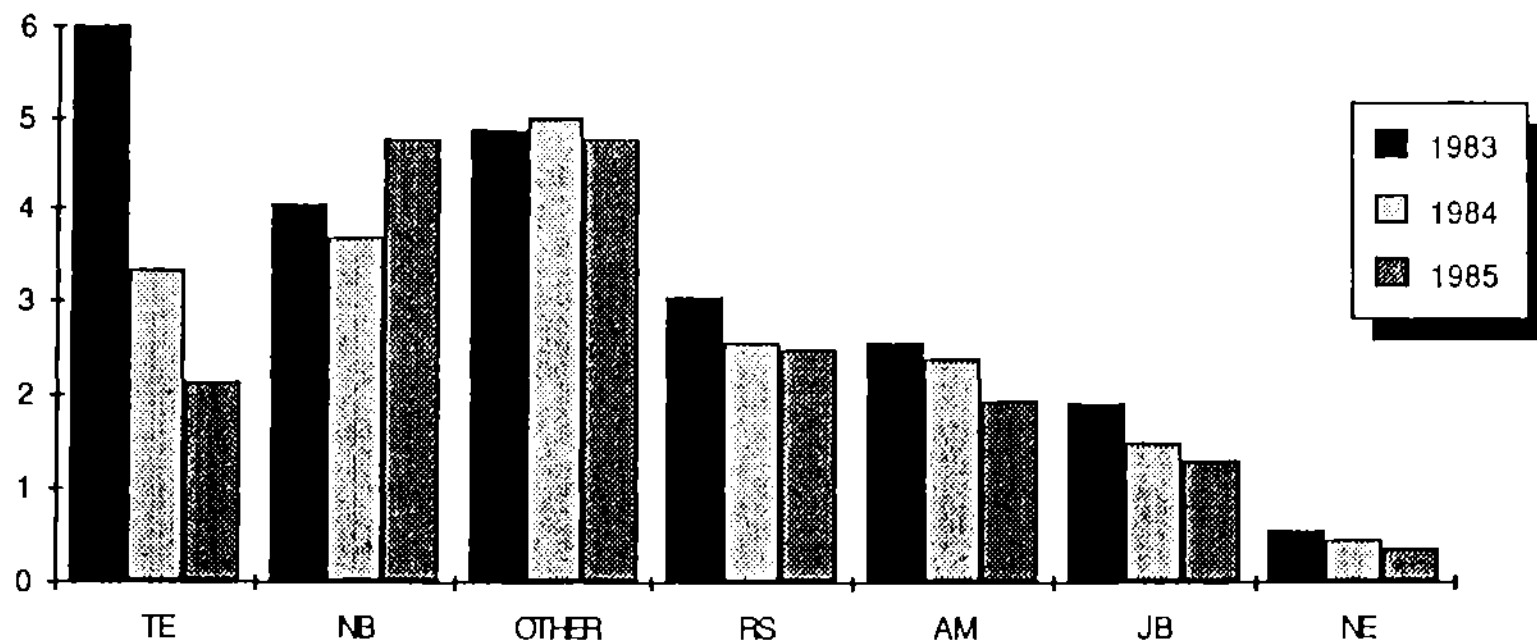


KJ = King James Version      NI = New International Version  
NS = New American Standard    LI = Living Bible    NK = New King James



## Bible Trends--Other Translations 1983-1985

% of  
unit sales



TE = Today's English NB = New American Bible OTHER = Other English and Foreign Versions  
RS = Revised Standard AM = Amplified JB = Jerusalem Bible NE = New English